

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LV.
NUMBER 9

CALGARY, ALBERTA
SEPTEMBER, 1959



Market hogs on the hoof, running about the yard in the fall sunshine show no knowledge or concern for their future. But their future is causing concern for farmers across the country who watch pork production pose a surplus problem. This pig yard at Sturgeon Creek Hutterite Colony, Headingly, Manitoba, is just part of the colony of 1,500 hogs which contribute their share to the loaded market.

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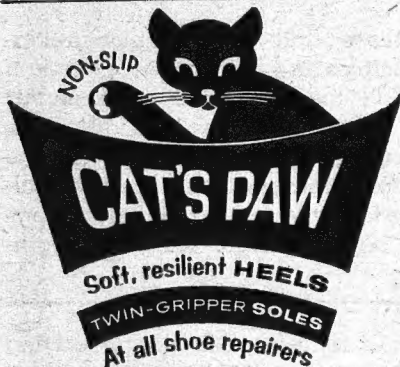
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Clear the decks ... for action

Crop Insurance is self-help, not ... government-backed success

THE difficulties of setting up a satisfactory crop-insurance plan are very considerable without being cluttered up by fuzzy thinking right at the very beginning. Clearing up a few basic points right now may clear the decks for tackling the basic problems of administration, rates, and inspection.

For example, a good deal of useless bickering could be dispensed with if it were made clear about the size of the strait-jacket worn by the Federal government. Under the constitution, crop insurance is a Provincial responsibility that should not be dumped on the doorstep of Ottawa. Ottawa may offer some measure of assistance but it is not obligated to initiate any insurance scheme. The Provinces should quit trying to pass the buck and get down to the job at hand.

It should also be made abundantly clear that crop insurance — like any other kind of insurance — is actually the fundamental responsibility of the individual farmer. Farmer's compensation in a crop loss depends entirely on the size of his own investment, not on a government gift. If the farmer wants substantial compensation he must be prepared to pay higher premiums. Crop insurance can not be a form of charity or subsidy. It is the means whereby the individual may achieve by collective action what he could not do alone. Government is principally to provide the machinery whereby the small contributions of individual farmers are pooled for the ultimate benefit of all. Government cash contributions are mainly for administration costs, the same as for any other government activity, such as

administering the highways department, immigration, customs, etc.

It might also help to state the objectives clearly and firmly now before any further bickering is heard on this point. Most farmers quite reasonably assume that crop insurance will help stabilize their long-term operations through both good and bad years. They hope that after a crop failure, insurance will return a certain percentage of their out-of-pocket expense for seed, fuel, labor, etc., to help them get going the next season.

Unfortunately there are still a few others who hope that crop insurance in a bad year will return not just part of their expenses, but all expenses plus the tidy profit they would have realized had there been no crop failure. In other words they want the government to back them to guaranteed success. If they think the taxpayers of Canada will buy this one, they are mistaken.

Any crop insurance scheme should be contributory by the farmers, voluntary and actuarially sound. It is the only fair and business-like way that is flexible enough to stand up against the political and economic elements.

Once these and a few other fundamental principles are laid down as a firm starting point, the provincial governments should roll up their sleeves and get down to their responsibilities of setting up the machinery of administration. Their difficulties are considerable indeed, without carrying excess baggage from the very beginning.

Steel and the farmer

ITS not really too difficult to understand the issues involved in the U.S. steel strike. In fact, the issues seem to be so very clear this time that there is little ground for manoeuvre between the opposing opinions. There are few loose ends to catch onto as a basis for any sort of compromise.

It boils down simply to this; industry spokesmen argue that wage increases without corresponding production increase by improved working practices would boost steel prices and spur inflation. Union spokesmen argue that wage increases could come from profits without affecting prices at all.

While the issues stand, both sides lose. The U.S. News and World Report figures show that in an eight week strike the industry loses \$3,200,000,000 in sales. This loss will be shared equally by stockholders and the U.S. treasury.

For their part in an eight-week strike, the half-million steelworkers are out of pocket \$500,000,000 in wages. If the strike ends with a raise of 10 cents an hour, the average steelworker will need five years of steady work to recover his loss.

Nor do the losses end here. They are reflected, as reserve steel stocks run out, across the continent in lay-offs and lowered production in mining, railroading and all steel-using industries. And neither the money nor the time can be regained regardless of the terms of settlement.

There is no doubt that both sides suffer severely from the strike, but as usual the farmer who has no direct part in the dispute also must suffer when he is hit on two fronts.

Food consumption for millions of affected people will be reduced, and higher steel prices will be reflected in the prices of equipment that farmers must buy. The farmer loses again, through no fault of his own.

The true meaning

"UNEASY lies the head that wears the crown" loses some significance in this age of government by elected spokesmen and public committees. Yet it retains its import for the individual who inherits the responsibilities of royalty with its very difficult and exacting life.

Not many of us would welcome the trials and inconveniences borne with such dignity by Her Majesty the Queen on her recent visit to this country and the United States. For all her gracious smiles and ready words of kindness, her journey across this vast continent amounted to an endurance test that few of us would willingly tackle. If there were any shortcomings in her mission, they were through no fault of her own.

Not the least enthusiastic of her receptions were in the United States where literally hundreds of thousands welcomed Her Highness in a demonstration of sincere warmth and cordiality far beyond the limits of mere curiosity. Despite any pomp or fan-

fare associated with her visit, the underlying dignity and purpose of her position was not lost to many thinking people in a country which sometimes forgets the true meaning of our Royal Family.

It was the Toronto Globe and Mail which spotted this brief tribute in the editorial pages of the Daily Record of Morristown, New Jersey.

The whole free world would lose much if she did not stand before it as a kind of living ideal, an embodiment of man's aspirations for dignity, quality and moral uprightness.

We have few such symbols left us. Queen Elizabeth's warm humanity, so graciously borne, speaks to people everywhere of the best that is in them.

It was also the Globe and Mail that considered the gracious tribute particularly striking in that Morristown is one of the shrines of American independence. It was George Washington's headquarters during much of the Revolutionary War.

"Here is a real conquest by Her Majesty."

What?... tax the Co-ops?

THE Country Guide has taken a quick look at what it calls the "broadcasting mess" and hastily backed the Canadian Federation of Agriculture brief in demanding that the government pour more tax money into socialized radio and T-V.

In supporting the C.F.A. and its stand, the Guide has turned its back on centuries of struggle for freedom of the press and re-

lated publication media, such as broadcasting. Actually, the writer sounds less sincere than he sounds merely loyal to the Federation, in the sense of "my Federation right or wrong."

Perhaps this is not surprising in a writer who undoubtedly must reflect the opinions of the United Grain Growers which is behind the Country Guide. But it is surprising that any tax-paying organization such as the U.G.G. would give lip service to these sentiments. The opinions are to the effect that "a single system of broadcasting" be maintained (with all the hidden dangers behind that phrase) and that more tax-money be diverted to the bottomless pit of socialized broadcasting in Canada.

The operations of socialized broadcasting in this country within the next five years could cost the taxpayers about half a billion dollars. If even more money is to be distributed from the public treasury, more will have to be collected.

Farm organizations, such as the U.G.G., know only too well that the farmers' chief complaint is that they are being short-changed in their cash income when compared with the rest of Canadians. By suggesting even more government spending in fields other than agriculture (and especially in such non-productive fields as culture, and programs of "good taste") the U.G.G. or the Guide is simply asking that farmers be short-changed even further. A still greater proportion of the farmers' tax-money will have to be diverted to the city folk.

The U.G.G. has often complained about the inequality of their tax structure when compared with that of the co-ops. When advocating more government spending and control of broadcasting surely they are not naive enough to think this will mean their own taxes will be cut back. It is far more likely to result in higher taxes for co-ops.

If the Country Guide, the U.G.G. and the C.F.A. are so bent on supporting socialized broadcasting, then they ought to be just as willing to back up their arguments by paying more for it. Yet, does the C.F.A. speak for the individual farmer on the subject of radio and T.V.? Are prairie farmers happy about the thought of paying more taxes to support the long hair arts and high-salaried administrators and technicians in eastern Canada?

If Shakespeare were alive in this period of unequal cash returns to farmers, he would no doubt comment that, "this is the most unkindest cut of all."

Your responsibility

MOST people are against burning to death as they are against sin. Therefore, we aren't so sure that editorial reminders about safe driving, water safety, care of firearms, fire prevention, etc. really have much impact on readers. After all, editorial pages are for exchange of ideas and we have yet to find anyone who disagrees with the idea that speed kills, water mishaps drown, firearms are deadly or fires can be fatal.

However, with Fire Prevention Week coming up from October 4th to 10th it might do no harm to point out that more youngsters died last year from fire than were ever lost during any of the peak years of polio.

It is not difficult to start near panic by spreading stories about polio . . . a disease which justifies our concern, and from which, until just recently, there was no real defence. On the other hand it's difficult to drum up any interest in checking fire deaths even when most fires can be so easily prevented. Of the 217 Canadian children who perished last year from fire, most would be alive today had their parents only given a few minutes attention to fire protection. It really takes so little effort once in a while.

It is pointless to go through the whole catalogue of hazards that abound in so many homes, and especially in farm homes that lack the protection of alert neighbors, or the convenience of city fire departments. Everyone knows what they are.

It is doubly tragic that so many victims of fire were children who were unable to help themselves and who relied on grown-ups to preserve their safety. Your children look to you for safety. What about taking, say about 30 minutes, and look into these details that may save your life or the life of a loved one?

Death by fire is a horrible way for anyone to die . . . much less a youngster.

It inches ahead

IT'S good to see in so many publications the growing number of warnings against the steady pressure of government for more regulation and control.

The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix, the Calgary Albertan, and others were on the bit when they questioned the recommendation to Commons by the Standing Committee on Agriculture that rapeseed should be brought under control of the Canadian Wheat Board.

Rapeseed production is not excessively large, there is no need for quotas or special marketing machinery, and as far as anyone can see there are no obvious benefits to be derived from passing this crop through the control of an extra government middle-man. It looks like control for control's sake alone.

The issue at point is not whether rapeseed marketing is a problem or not, or whether the Wheat Board is doing a good job; the issue is whether further increases in government interference are necessary. The concern being felt is that still more needless government regimentation may be introduced . . . to the satisfaction of all bureaucrats.

Every unnecessary move (and even necessary moves) that boosts administrative costs for farmers to pay, and permits any level of government to tighten its grip on the public, is dangerous and should be resisted.

Just as little drops of water and little grains of sand build ocean and mountains, so government expansion inches ahead by so very many insidious little steps and our servants increasingly become our masters.

Notes on the margin

Eternal Question

"IN step with the tempo of modern times, farmers have made rapid gain in technical efficiency. In fact, their increased productivity and abundant output, exceeding effective market demand, underlies their most serious difficulties. Barns and bins bulging with crops, stables overflowing with livestock, are a delight to every farmer. Is not this picture of expanding output with less man-power the criterion of an advanced society?

Why then, the farmer asks, do not our income and our standard of living increase in line with our increased productivity?" — **H. H. Hannam, President of Canadian Federation of Agriculture.**

* * *

The Future?

"AT the rate of increase prevailing between the birth of Christ and the death of Queen Elizabeth I, it took 16 centuries for the population of the earth to double. At the present rate it would double in less than half a century.

And this fantastically rapid doubling of our numbers will be taking place on a planet whose most desirable and productive areas are already densely populated, whose soils are being eroded by the frantic efforts of bad farmers to raise more food, and whose easily available mineral capital is being squandered with reckless extravagance." — **Aldous Huxley.**

* * *

Controls

"THE direction we need to take in farm policy is abundantly clear. In order to even approach a solution to our farm problems, we must move away from programs that attempt to fix prices and control production. We must provide more opportunity for market prices to help guide needed changes in production and consumption. We must expand markets at home and abroad." — **C. B. Shuman, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation.**

* * *

Forced Labor

"EXCESSIVE taxation produces results somewhat resembling the evils of slavery and serfdom in days of old.

To illustrate, the government takes in taxes over a third of the income of the average citizen each year. This means that he or she is required to work entirely for the government from January first until May tenth.

This begins to resemble the Soviet forced labor system. It practically reduces the citizen for protracted periods to what amounts almost to involuntary servitude." — **General Douglas MacArthur in the spring of 1959.**

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Mrs. James Bolze, R.R. 2, Red Deer, was the winner of the \$500.00 prize in the last Farm and Ranch Review Contest. On receiving her cheque Mrs. Bolze wrote: "Thank you very much for the cheque for \$500.00 . . . to say I was thrilled is putting it mildly and we certainly can put it to good use. As we haven't been farming too many years there are always lots of things we need to make the work a little easier, and we have a family of four children; a girl of 7 and boys 6, 4 and 6 months. May I say thank you again . . ."

All you have to do to qualify is correctly answer the question at the bottom of this page, and mail it along with the \$1.00 payment and signature of a new subscriber living in Western Canada to the FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.

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— ENTER OFTEN —

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MY ANSWER : _____

MY NAME AND ADDRESS : _____

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STARTING AT THE BOTTOM of the ladder doesn't help people who won't reach for the rungs.

NOTHING seems to stop a real sport fan. A 50-year-old Baltimore man rushing to a Boston Baltimore double-header fell on a teacup which punctured his chest. He did a hurry-up bandage job and went on to the game. Half way through it the bleeding became so bad that he had to be taken to hospital where his wound was properly patched up. He was released just in time to make the second half of the double-header.

A WOMAN'S life doesn't begin at 40 — it begins at 39.95.

MIDDLE-AGED people of medium learning knew, in their school days, that the vague figure billion existed. There were always arguments as to whether there was such a figure as trillion. Any figure beyond that was scoffed at. But there was one, quadrillion. Now, in line with the times, mathematicians (likely working in national budget deficit departments) have added another 17 numerical units, ending with the googol. The googol is the figure one, followed by 100 zeros: a sum large enough for any minister of revenue to keep the country's finances unbalanced for at least the immediate future.

THIS has become the age of the fast-buck-passers.

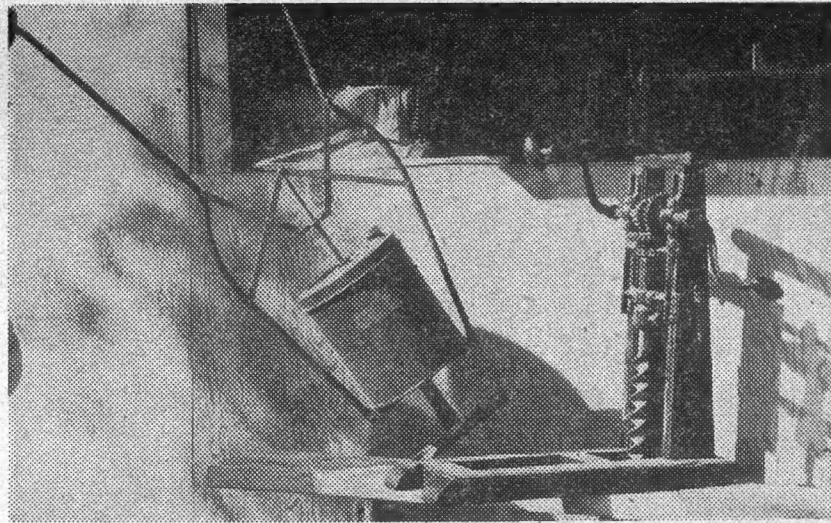
AN item here claims that the human eye reaches its peak at about the age of ten. We think this is relative — a man of 60 or 70 can still see a nifty girl pretty good when he can't see potatoes that need sprouting right under foot.



Courtesy
Allis-Chalmers
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THINK OF TRAFFIC
at night. Plug in, light up.



Farm and Ranch Review photo.

Recognize these two labor-saving devices of the early days? On the right is an auger for drilling large holes in logs in the building of log houses. Wooden pegs were placed in the holes. It was operated by the two hand cranks.

It seems hard to believe but that thing on the left was mother's pride and joy — a vacuum cleaner. When the tidy housekeeper fixed the long handles like a pair of scissors, the six-inch muzzle at the other end was supposed to inhale the dirt. These are in the Manitoba Agricultural Museum.

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

THE stork, one of our weekly newspapers states, gets blamed for a lot of things that some other bird is responsible for.

HERE is a useful bit of information — that is, if you should ever be confronted with the problem of getting a cow out of a well.

It happened when the Dennis Wixon's cow fell 20 feet into their water-supply source. All attempts to get the animal out with a rope and tackle failed.

So three water tank trucks were brought into play. They filled the well with water, floating bossy to the top, unhurt. — *St. John Telegraph-Journal.*

MOST of us have impulses at times to smash things, or run temporarily amuck like a bull in a china closet. But, for better or worse, we control them. So we can't help a sneaking admiration, sometimes, for people who don't. In Hamilton, Ohio, a driver who approached a certain corner always hit it just in time for the pedestrian "Walk" light. This was driving him nutty so the next time it happened he was prepared. He drew out a 38 calibre revolver and shot the light out of existence. He was dragged off to the jail-house, but no doubt he was relieved of a lot of nasty tension.

A FEATURE the new cars seem to lack is one to keep the purchaser out of bankruptcy.

A NEW advantage of education has appeared in Ontario. A young mathematician in Brantford beat a speeding charge by simple equations — well, not so simple — it took him 8 hours to work out his case. But it satisfied the court that it was in error. The accused was said to be travelling 38 miles per hour in a radar trap, in his 13-foot sports car. But he maintained (and had the figures to prove it) that he was travelling only 32.08 miles an hour since the radar set-up was for an average 18-foot automobile. The difference in the length of

the cars, travelling the same distance (the man said) would make a difference in their speeds of 5.92 miles an hour.

RUSSIA seems always willing to open the way for non-negotiations.

A MR. ERRIE ASHTON, in the "Scotish News, remarks:

"To me the most remarkable of the many stories about the Bible trade is the reason why so many booksellers keep their stock of Bibles locked up in glass cases. It's not really reverence — it's not even to keep them clean — it's to keep them safe. You see, the Bible is not only the book that sells the most, it's the book that is stolen the most."

DR. R. MAXWELL SAVAGE, a British naturalist, who has been studying frogs (among other amphibians) for 30 years, states that the croak of the frog — which only the male possesses — has several uses. One of these, the Dr. says, is sex recognition:

"Male frogs can't recognize females at sight, so they use other methods. If a male sees something that might perhaps be a female, he swims towards it and croaks. If the object also croaks, it must be another male, so he usually turns away in disgust. Sometimes, he seems to want to make sure, so he grabs it. Then the victim gives a special warning croak, which means: 'Get away, you fool, you're wasting your time.' But if it's a female, it remains quiet and doesn't kick up an unladylike fuss."

MIDDLE-AGED LAMENT

MIRROR, mirror, on the wall —
How you take me for a fall!

SOMEONE or something is always being said to be "sitting on a powder keg." An Italian peasant in the Bolzano region went this, one better. For more than ten years he lived in a do-it-yourself-built cottage, partly made of unexploded bombs.

This was discovered when he told a new acquaintance that he had repaired

his war-damaged house with some materials he had found on an abandoned army dump.

"It is good solid stuff," he said, proudly thumping the walls.

His listener took one look and fled! He informed the police and poor Nicolò's home was carefully demolished.

DOLLAR WATCH

(Windsor Daily Star)

"THE modern generation will find it difficult to believe that in this country of ours it once was possible to buy a watch for a dollar. And a watch which would work well for a reasonable number of years.

One Albert J. Milligan, of Prince Edward Island, has proof of it. He has a watch he bought for 98 cents (must have been at a bargain sale) 40 years ago and which still works. Indeed he never has had it in a repair shop merely treating it to a bit of oil now and again.

The 'dollar watch' was a substantial piece of time equipment. It was favored by farmers or others doing rough work."

Most everybody had one of these at some time during the 20's and 30's, but we can't remember ever having oiled one. Generally if it cut-up after 8 or 9 years, throwing it against the wall, or onto the floor, would straighten out the works for several more years. They kept good time, but they didn't have a quiet running motor. With one we had it was necessary to put it in the toe of a shoe at night. Then with socks stuffed in on top it was as quiet as an alarm clock and everybody in the house could get to sleep.

GOOD farm records, a farmer friend says, are invaluable. He says that without them he would have no idea how he got so far in the hole.



Courtesy
Allis-Chalmers
Member National
Safety Council



TRACTORS AREN'T TOYS. Keep the keys and save the kids.

SEVENTY-EIGHT years after the first two representatives of the Holstein breed were imported to Western Canada, National Holstein Shows were held at Calgary and Edmonton, demonstrating convincingly that the area has some of the best dairy cattle on the continent.

Jersey, Ayrshire and Guernsey cattle have imposing records of progress, but the Holstein breed leads in numbers and because of the National Shows on western soil, the year 1959 seems to belong to the black-and-white cattle.

It was in 1881 that Archibald Wright, harness-maker with shop at the corner of Portage and Main in Winnipeg, brought the bull called Selkirk and heifer Agnes Jane to his farm in what is today the suburb of Tuxedo. Both animals were yearlings, and delivered at Winnipeg, they cost the fantastic total of \$600. There is reason to believe that Agnes Jane and Selkirk were not only the first Holsteins of pure breeding in the West, but the first in Canada.

Away to the West, the shapeless communities of Calgary and Edmonton didn't even have a railroad at that time. A few cows were docile enough to be milked by hand, but there was nothing to justify a term like dairying. The person to rate as Calgary's first dairyman drove a pair of oxen from Brandon to Calgary about that time and, shortly after, borrowed a few ranch cows from Sam Livingstone and embarked upon something resembling a dairy program.

Ranch cows with long horns and inherent meanness resented the touch of human fingers and would gladly fight it out with anybody who dared to meddle with their mammary organs. When chutes and squeezes prevented them from fighting, they exercised a milk cow's special means of obstruction — refusal to let their milk down. In the face of such bovine resistance, Jackson made a gesture of compromise; while ranch calves nursed their mothers on one side of the chute, the aspiring dairyman struggled to recover some milk on the other.

Such milk as Jackson obtained, he carried in a five-gallon can and peddled on the streets in Calgary at 10 cents per dipperful. It was primitive dairying; but there was no Milk Board to rule on the size of dipper and the treachery of bacteria had not been proclaimed to an unsuspecting community so nobody worried much about cleanliness.

In 1888, a cheese factory was built at Springbank, a few miles west of Calgary. Other dairy plants followed and a feature exhibit at the big Territorial Exhibition at Regina in 1895 was a cheese weighing a thousand pounds, made in the cheese factory at Innisfail.

A few ardent pioneers were making dairy progress and dairy



Pickard and Clark, of Carstairs, Alta., won both the Premier Breeder and Premier Exhibitor banners at each of the National Holstein Shows this summer, at Calgary and Edmonton. At the left is Lloyd Pickard and at the right is Curtis Clark, while the presentation is being made at Edmonton by Hugh Colson, Toronto, editor of the Holstein-Friesian Journal.

Despite stiff competition from Saskatchewan and B.C. exhibitors in both shows, the Pickard and Clark combination came out on top in the biggest Holstein shows ever held in the West.

More landmarks in western dairying

by GRANT MacEWAN

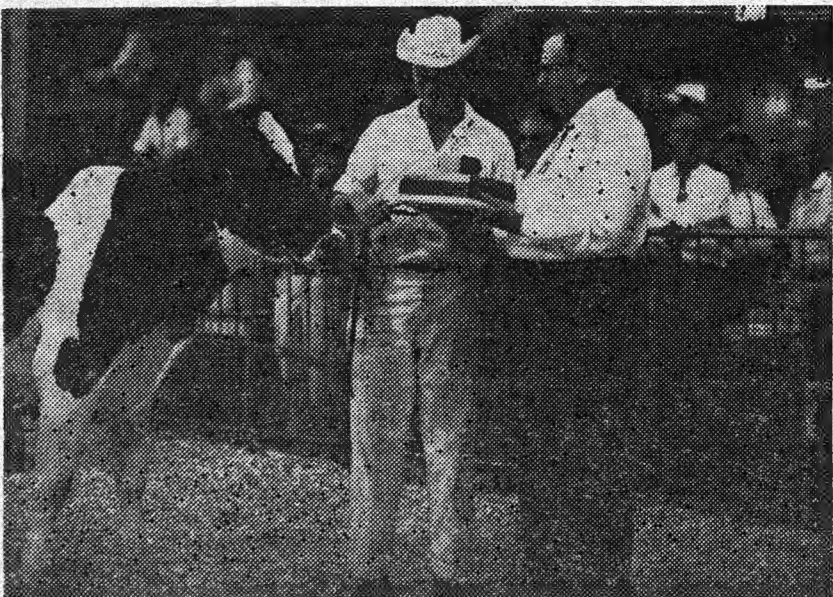
history but there lingered a popular belief that the Mid-West of Canada was not suited to dairying; the range of feeds was too limited and the climate was too rugged for the thin-skinned cattle of dairy breeds. Specialized dairy cattle would be all right in the East where they'd get tender care and selected rations but they'd never distinguish themselves in the frosty West.

Such views persisted until shattered by a series of spectacular demonstrations, some of them in individual production records. The first major surprise came in 1928 when it was announced that Ben Thomson's four-year-old heifer, Canary Korndyke Alcartra, eating feeds grown on the home farm beside Moose Jaw, had produced 1,080 pounds of butterfat in 305 days

to become the world champion in her division. As her fame was being heralded across the continent, Canary was sold to the Saskatchewan Government for \$10,000.

As proof that the Moose Jaw cow's record wasn't just a fluke, a still more notable record was made on prairie soil a few years later. In 1945, Alcartra Gerben, property of Hays Limited, at Calgary, produced 1,409 pounds of butterfat in 365 days to establish a world record for all ages. Some people found it difficult to believe that a cow raised on the Canadian prairies would so distinguish herself but the evidence was clear and convincing.

The growth of dairying in the Mid-Western part of Canada was never spectacular but it was



Jim Clark, son of Curtis Clark of Carstairs, Alta., won the special trophy for the best Alberta bred and owned Holsteins at the National show at Calgary. Here he is receiving the Pioneer Cafeteria Feeds Trophy from Howard Hunter.

steady. The Province of Alberta in 1906 produced roughly two million pounds of creamery butter and one hundred thousand pounds of factory cheese. Half a century later, the province's production was approximately 30 million pounds of creamery butter and close to three million pounds of cheese.

For the same province in the year 1958, the value of dairy production amounted to 46 million dollars, a figure which would compare with 34 million dollars in 1950. That value of dairy production in 1958 would represent about 5.2 per cent of the total value of agricultural production in Alberta and nearly 15 per cent of the total for all livestock and livestock products.

Another aspect of progress with dairy cattle was demonstrated by the National Shows held in conjunction with the 1959 summer exhibitions at Calgary and Edmonton. These events turned out to be strictly western in their scope but they served, nevertheless, to show the excellence of type to be found in western herds of the breed.

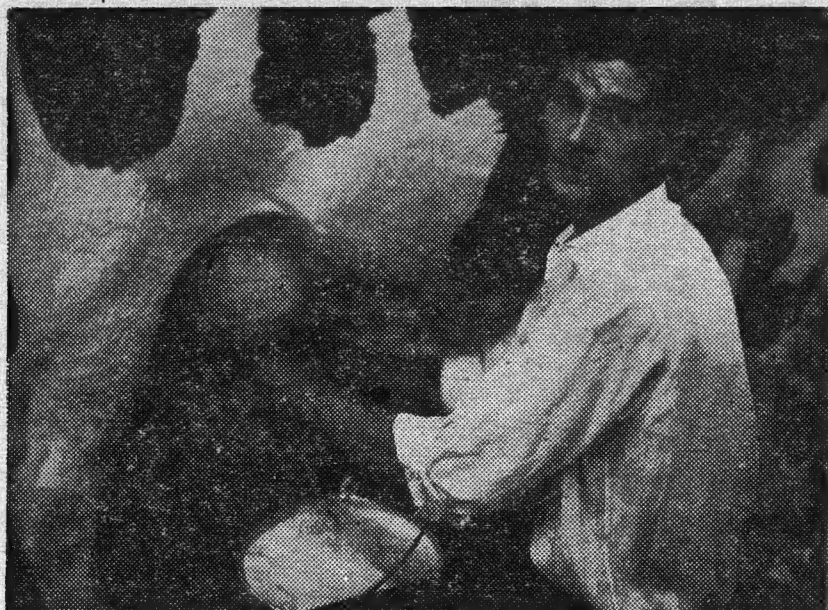
At Calgary, 43 exhibitors from British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan presented 218 show cattle to make it the biggest Holstein contest ever held in the West. Almost as big was the show at Edmonton in the following week — 37 exhibitors from the same three western provinces, displaying 210 head.

They were two history-making weeks for the Holstein breed and every competition was keenly contested, even to the Hand Milking Contest from which Ernie Basarabe, of Calgary, emerged as winner, having taken 21.2 pounds of milk from his cow in the regulation three minutes.

Class honors were widely distributed but just as the breed spotlight for the period of two weeks was on Holsteins, so the herd spotlight became directed at cattle exhibited by Pickard & Clark, of Carstairs. At Calgary, Pickard & Clark won Premier Breeder Banner, Premier Exhibitor Banner, grand championship for bulls and grand championship for females of the breed, as well as many lesser awards. And at Edmonton, in the following week, the Carstairs partnership won exactly the same brace of high honors.

The grand champion bull was the massive Clyde Hill Classic, a supreme champion at Calgary and Edmonton in other years, and the grand champion female was Sylvia Pabst Texal, one of the greatest show cows in Canadian history. With a long list of championships from previous years, Sylvia Pabst Texal is the present holder of All-Canadian type honors in the aged cow class.

It was when he was driving in the rain in 1956 that Lloyd Pickard "spotted" the now-famous cow in an Ontario field.



The National Milking Champion in action. Ernie Basarabe of Calgary got 21.2 lbs. of milk from his cow in the three minutes allowed for the competition. Raymond Ripple of Edmonton was second with 19.8 lbs. Both Ernie and Raymond are in their early twenties and refuted the idea so prevalent nowadays that only the oldsters know how to milk by hand.

He stopped and bought her. Shown at the Royal Winter Fair that fall by her new owners, she placed 10th in her class, but in both 1957 and '58, she was first and grand champion. In the latter year she was also grand champion at Vancouver and everywhere shown.

The aged bull, Clyde Hill Classic, which this year won his third grand championship at Calgary and fifth at Edmonton was third in his class at the Royal in both 1957 and '58. Bred by Clyde Hill Farms of Missouri, the bull was bought as a calf by Lloyd Pickard.

The Pickard & Clark partnership began when the C.P.R. dispersed its Holsteins in 1943. Prior to that, Curtis Clark, born at Acme, was best known as a member of the Greenway & Clark firm breeding and showing Percherons. Lloyd Pickard, now spending most of his time in Ontario, was an experienced cattle showman. The new partnership acquired five C.P.R. Holsteins and took them to Acme.

About 1948, the Pickard & Clark herd was moved to Carstairs and expanded until there were 125 pure-breds on the seven quarter sections of farm land. Forty-five to 50 cows are regularly milked and the milk

shipped to the City of Calgary.

Especially striking has been the unbroken rise to eminence in the showring, east and west. Every year since the partnership was formed, Acme Holsteins have been entered at Calgary Exhibition. And 1958 was a crowning year. In addition to the Toronto, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton successes mentioned, Pickard & Clark entries won first, third and sixth in the milking cow class at the Royal Winter Fair — an international Holstein stronghold — second prize for dry cow, trophy for the best Holstein udder, similar win for the best three Holstein udders at the show, first for dairy herd and runner-up for the Premier Exhibitor distinction. In the same year, 1958, this Alberta herd had the Reserve All-Canadian progeny of dam and Reserve All-Canadian bull calf, as well as the All-Canadian cow in Sylvia Pabst Texal.

It's easy to think of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes as dairy provinces and overlook progress in the Mid-West of Canada. The fact is that western dairymen have a good deal about which to brag and this year of National Holstein Shows in Alberta seems to be an appropriate time for a bit of boasting.

Gone with the wind

IT makes no difference whether you farm 100 acres or 1,000 — when your seedbed starts drifting across the roadbed, you're taking a loss you can't afford.

Wind erosion may be an extremely rapid or a very slow process. Fields may be blown bare to the subsoil by one or two hard windstorms, or only a little "dust" may be lost each year. Whether soil loss is great or small, it is permanent — and can never be returned.

During the drifting process, the wind does considerable sorting of the soil. Finer particles of silt, clay, and organic matter are carried away, while the

coarser sand particles remain. Soil tests show that the material blown away during a dust storm contains 10 times as much organic matter, 9 times as much nitrogen, and 19 times as much phosphorus as the sand dunes left behind. Erosion reduces not only mineral elements in the soil, but through the loss of organic matter reduces the ability of the soil to absorb and retain moisture and manufacture plant food. Protection of soil from wind, even on a small acreage, is imperative.

ONE hundred and twenty-four Saskatchewan farm residents met their deaths in accidents during 1958; of these, 71 persons died on their own premises, and 53 on streets and highways off the farm.

Farmers visit industry

FARMERS of the Edmonton district took a close look at industry last month. Some 110 farmers and their friends were taken on tours of the C.N.R.'s Calder shops in Edmonton to look over the motive power of the railway and the modern servicing equipment. They then were taken to other industrial plants in the area. It was all part of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce 12th annual "agricultural-business day" when farmers and city businessmen are brought together to get an

insight into each other's problems.

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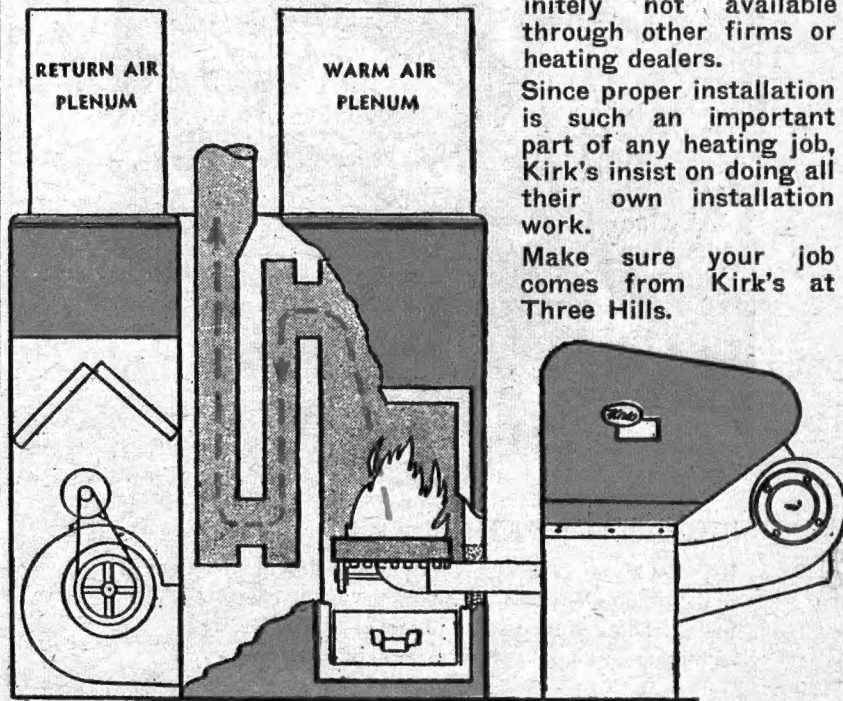
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The author, Ernie Brandt, at his home in Birch River, Man. where he still raises a few white-faced cattle.

I'VE worked cattle from Wil-low Bunch to Chihuahua, but there's one place that I'll always remember, the TX ranch out of Raton, New Mexico. The cattle were wild, not far removed from the original long-horns. Some of those ridge-

CATTLE DRIVE

... by ERNIE BRANDT

Contrary to the picture drawn by pulp magazine and other writers, cowboying is a serious business. It is rough, hard work. This was particularly so in the early, and more primitive days, of ranch development.

The romance of the life as seen in modern movies, on TV sets, and heard in radio plays was a scarce commodity.

There were wonderful western days, of course — but there were many spent in the saddle under a cold drizzling rain or a searing sun; in dust, stinging sleet or driving snow. Days spent in a slicker with uncertain meals at uncertain times with a damp bedroll for a man's evening comfort would almost come under the heading of hardship.

Nor was there much romance in crawling out with the bleak daylight, stiff and sore, to wrestle a saddle onto a half-broken horse only to have it perhaps unload you into the chuck-wagon breakfast as in the theme of one of Charlie Russell's famous pictures. Not much romance, either, in supplying victuals for the hordes of mosquitoes and hungry horseflies in the heat of summer; or in warding off the stinging flying ants, for which cowboys have a more appropriate name.

No!, following the range was a man's job, and here is a cowboy's description of an old-time cattle-drive, as written by Ernie Brandt, who now "raises a few white-faced cattle" at his home in Birch River, Manitoba, but who in his time has punched cows and "rode broncs" all over the West.

running cows came down to water and salt at night, then back up where they had a good view of the country. I saw something there that you don't see every day, a cow in a tree. A piece of rimrock had broken off, and she landed in the fork of a cottonwood tree. The cow that jumped over the moon probably had a TX brand.

The boys that handled these cattle weren't guitar-playing dude wranglers. They were working cowboys. The TX

doesn't have a monopoly on them; you'll find them from the Yukon to Arizona.

We had gathered and cut for two weeks, and outside of proddy cows combing the horses' tails, nothing out of the way had happened. All we had to do now was to put the stuff in the stockyards in Raton.

We had nine hundred and eighteen head of two- and three-year-old steers and forty-two old cows in the cutting lane. Some of the cows had made the trip before, that is, almost, we had spilled some along the way. They were longhorns from Arizona. We tried to dehorn them the year before, but the first in the chute took the dehorning gate with her. Wearing it around her neck, she jumped a six-foot fence and took off.

Three of them were onery. On two we put wire on their horns from tip to tip, and used a twister, until the wire was fiddle-string tight. Those cows would bat their eyes if a fly lit on the wire. On the other, Old Yellow, we wired an oak stake about four feet long across her horns. I can still see the first time they hit the brush. The two with the wire just backed up and bawled. Old Yellow nearly broke her neck, then shot back and sat down.

The young stock was spooky, too. We put about thirty head of gentle old cows in the drive, which would be dropped on the last bedding ground. Our horses were good, Steeledust and Copper-bottom breed. Some said they were cold jawed, because when a cow broke for the scrub, it was a case of hold your hat. That horse was going to turn that cow. The boys were all brush-poppers, and we were set to turn the herd loose.

All right, fellows, four of you go ahead and try and keep them from running. They won't climb the canyon walls. When you come to a side canyon, watch it until the leaders get by. Keep an eye on those wild cows. Don't let them get ahead of you. I picked four men for point and swing. They rode ahead and opened the gate. The stuff poured out. I couldn't see the

leaders for dust. And what happened to those gentle cows? They weren't among the drags.

I told three of the boys, that as soon as we came to a wide place in the canyon, we would try and cut the drive in two. About that time I saw the string of cattle splitting in the middle. It looked like a horse down up there. But it wasn't. Just a hat and the cattle were really bouncing it along. We didn't need to cut the herd as the canyon straightened out. I could see the boys milling the cattle at the mouth of Potato canyon. I left two of the boys behind and went on ahead. As I looked at the cattle with their tongues hanging out, I thought of all the pounds of meat we left behind. But then cattle weren't worth twenty-five cents a pound those days.

Up near the front I spotted the two with the wired horns, but no sign of Old Yellow. The boys told me that she had cut up Potato canyon, and that Bert Nauta had gone after her. I rode on up, and here comes Bert, with Old Yellow right behind him. She had one horn left, and the oak stake dangling from it. After we got her back in the herd, he told me what happened. He had roped her to stop her, and on account of the stake had to spread a community loop, and by the time he had gathered the slack, she was all the way through but her hind legs. Well, Old Yellow sat down, and when she got up, she looked like that.

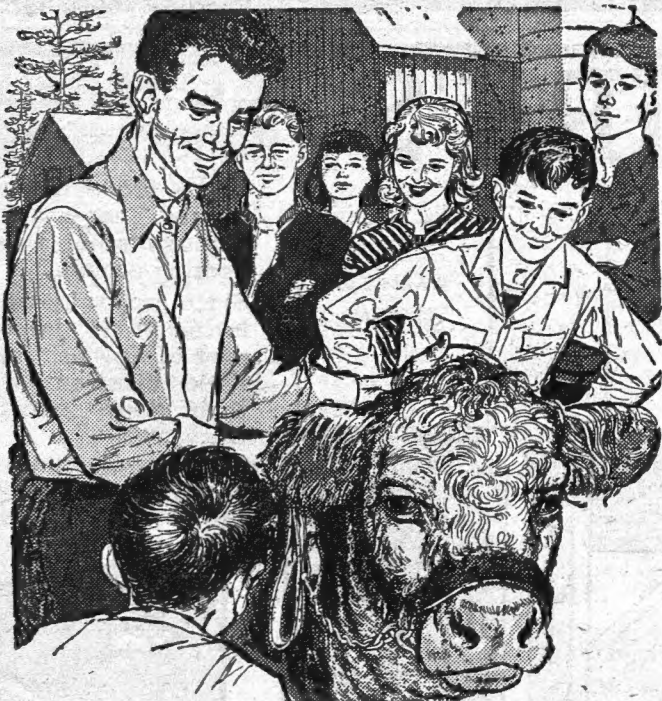
All right, fellows, spread out and give them lots of room. We'll try and graze them to Burning Mountain camp; should be there before dark.

We were, and old Sam had the beans ready. We caught our night horses, and took turns at night herd.

After breakfast, of hot cakes and sow bosom, we dropped some of the cows and started the herd moving.

The country was now more open. This was the Red River Valley, famous in song, where the cowboy left his girl or visa versa. In this case he just left his hat. We made the old Bell,

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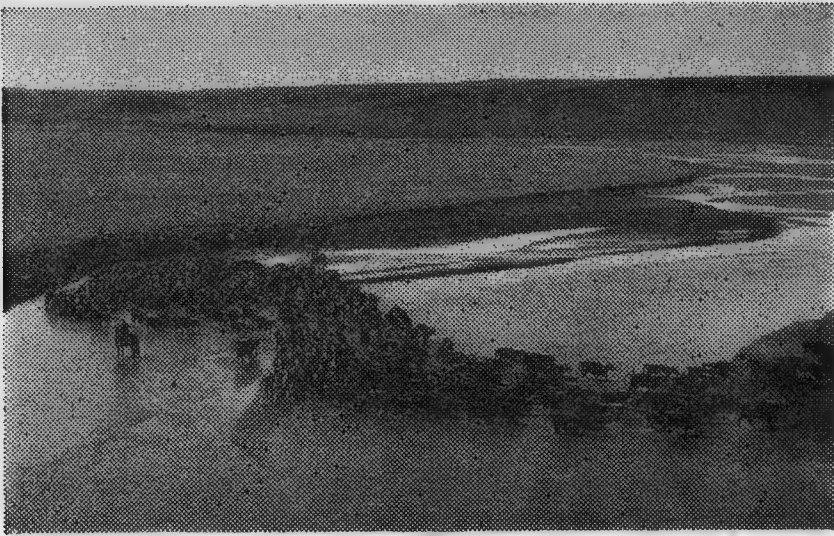
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Driving cattle to market across the unfenced bushland and prairie is a serious business, and in an earlier day it meant days of considerable hardship in the uncertain elements. Even today when cattle are moved to greener pastures as in the photo above, taken near Milk River, Alta., the cowboys are out for as long as four days at a time.

ranch, where Sam caught up to us with the wagon. Then on, the next stop, the loading pens. The boys were in good spirits, kidding about what they would do when they got o town. One said, that the first thing he'd do would be to have a drink. The second thing, have another drink.

I knew that the cattle would be harder to handle as we got nearer town, but I hadn't figured on what did happen.

About a hundred yards from the pens, a switch engine came chugging along. Then things happened. Near the yards, there is what they call the Dump—old car bodies, tin cans, tangled wire, oil drums, etc. The cattle headed for that. We tried to bend them, but no luck. When they hit the dump, it was like an explosion, as the Frenchman said, no one cow went two ways. About fifty or sixty head were heading back for the ranch. I took after them, and managed to turn them through the cemetery gate. With a good Page wire fence around it, and a heavy iron gate closed behind them, I felt proud of myself.

Down on the flat, on the golf pasture, the boys had a good chunk of the herd going around in circles. We hazed them up towards the cemetery. When we opened the gate to let the cattle out, one of the boys said: "Looks like Gabriel blew a horn," and it did.

All right, let's try for the loading pens again. One of the boys went on ahead to try and keep things quiet at the yards, and to keep people on foot away. These cattle weren't used to men on foot. We had some more trouble near town, when a Mexican came along on a bicycle. That was something new to the cows.

We finally made it but none too soon, as a passenger train came roaring by. The cattle crowded against the fence in the big pen until the posts began to lean. Some of the boys were on the fence trying to keep the critters back. I held my breath, if that fence flattens, we won't only

lose the cattle, but maybe some good hands as well.

But the cattle settled down. A fellow came up waving his arms. He seemed excited. He said that there was two cows in his greenhouse, and they looked like ours. We rode on over with him, but the cows were gone. They hadn't used the door for an exit either!

A woman told us that there were some in her neighbor's yard, but they, too, were travelling. Then a young fellow told us about a steer going up Second Avenue with a lot of old Page wire trailing behind him.

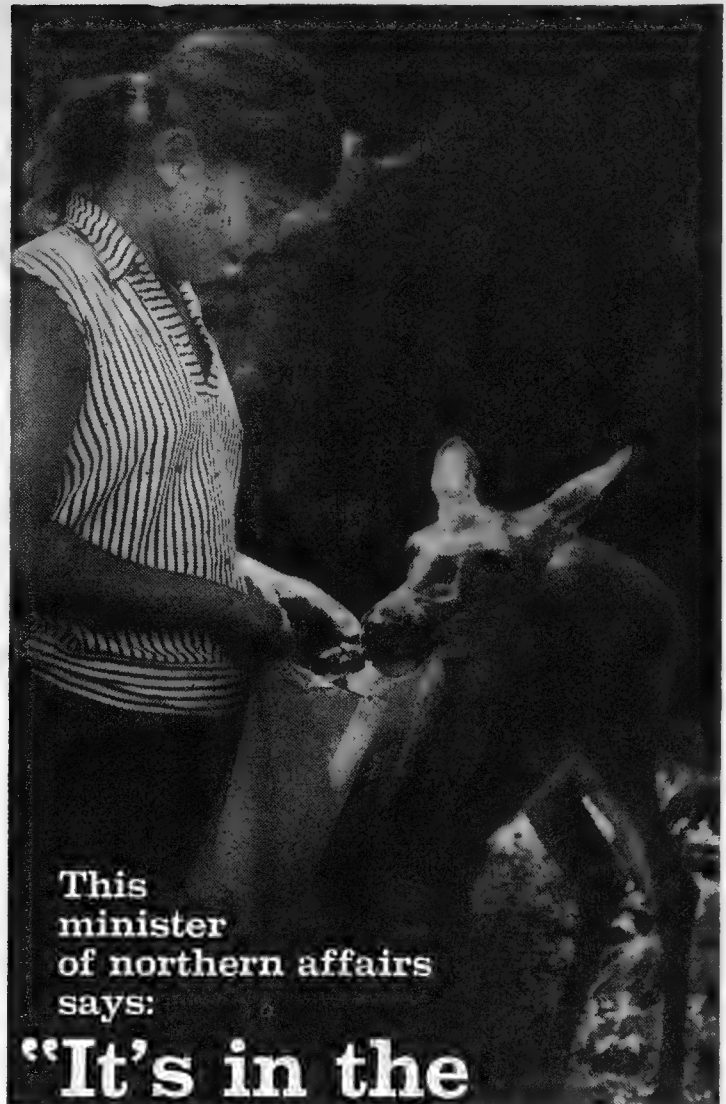
When we were through loading, we were thirty-four head short, and Old Yellow was one of them. We gathered back eleven the next day. There were fresh tracks heading back towards the ranch, so it's hard to tell just how many we lost around town, if any. I don't think the people there kept any for milk cows.

You say that we were pretty rough with the cattle? When you've been knocked down, trampled on, had part of your shirt, and most of your pants hanging on a cow's horns, and your horse ripped open, well, you're called a cowpuncher. Don't forget, the cows punch back. If you're a faint-hearted cowpoke stay with the guitar.

Should pigs be rationed?

SHOULD pigs be rationed or self-fed to their capacity? According to Dr. R. Braude, advisor on pig research to Britain's Agricultural Research Council, it's about as broad as it is long.

He told pig breeders in Yorkshire that following a large-scale experiment on 28 farms it was clear that the pigs that were fed to appetite took less time to reach bacon weight and there was a better killing-out percentage; but with restricted feeding, food conversion was better and there was better carcass grading. It was a matter, he said, for the individual breeder to make up his own mind on the question in view of prevailing prices and conditions.



This
minister
of northern affairs
says:

**"It's in the
bag!"**

What's in the bag? A loaf of bread — broken up to last longer. Father is the photographer — with mother and baby brother well back behind him. For this is a highlight of a "camping out" holiday, so carefully planned that expenditures didn't exceed the sum of money set aside for it.

The budget of the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Ottawa covers a number of departmental branches. Among these are National Parks, Water Resources, Forestry, and Northern Administration and Lands. His expenditures involve millions of dollars.

Money for all departments of government comes through the Minister of Finance who gets it largely in taxes from Canadians such as you. When more money is spent than is collected in taxes, government must borrow from you . . . or else create new money. The creation of new money is one factor that leads to inflation . . . which means your dollar buys less and less.

The government has been spending more than you have been paying in taxes. To narrow the gap between income and expenditures, new taxes have been imposed.

The next step should be to reduce expenditures, or at least hold the line. Undertaking new commitments — adding new welfare or other services — will only make it that much more difficult to pay our way. Tell your M.P. at Ottawa that since you are trying to save, you expect government to do the same.

You also help when you save more by means of life insurance, savings deposits, and the purchase of government bonds. Your savings help to create a SOUND dollar; and this, in turn, helps to create job security for you and more jobs for other Canadians.

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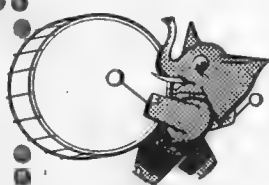
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The osprey and its mate, with a nest at the very tip of a tall spruce tree.

The talented osprey

by Kerry Wood

THE first pale green of dawn tinted the canvas of my pup-tent, whereupon a white-throated sparrow poured forth its silvery notes as a lovely salute to a new day. A robin added a brief cheer-up, then came the trill of a junco. I rolled away from the strengthening light, hoping to snatch another forty winks. But at that moment there sounded a sharp crackling of splintered wood, then the tent vibrated like a drum as a branch fell on the taut ridge.

Next came a scree note, loud, shrill, and close. There was a fast rush of air against stiff pinions, followed by the snap of a breaking branch. This time, the scree had an exultant sound. I stuck my head out the tent in time to see an osprey flying across the river, bearing in its clenched talon a two-foot length of dry poplar.

Soon the bird and its mate returned to the tree grove near my shelter. One hawk alighted on a balm top, its six-foot span of wings half raised to suggest it was resting only for a moment. The larger of the two hawks, probably the female, circled to gain altitude. Down it swooped, claws extended as the

bird hurtled towards the tree directly above my tent. The talons locked on a dry branch, which broke with a loud crack as the bird's weight and flight momentum exerted sudden pressure. Both hawks uttered screeches of triumph, then flapped across the river to add the branch to a bulky heap of sticks on top of a lofty spruce.

Sleep was forgotten as I hunched there, watching the white-headed fish hawks come and go in their quest for building material. Not one stick was gathered from the ground; every branchlet was collected by the ariel dive method. A few twigs fell and the hawks had to try again, but gradually the nest grew in size. An hour later, they called a halt to stick hunting and went fishing for breakfast. One plunged into a downstream shallows, emerging from the water clutching a writhing sucker. Back to the nest it flew, where both birds shared the fish before the female got busy at arranging the home platform.

This happened on a June morning years ago, near the mouth of the Blindman River. Three times I walked the nine miles from home to watch the



A study in sizes. The osprey's wing span is six feet from tip to tip. Compare this span with the great bulk of the huge nest, built up one stick at a time.

splendid big hawks and admire their fishing skill. The nest was soon completed, then two large eggs were deposited in the hollowed crown and I could see the white head of the incubating mother. A month later the hawklets were in sight, fuzzy pates poked above the rim of the nest as they whistled a welcome when either parent swooped in with a chub or sucker to feed the fledglings.

But on my fourth outing to the Blindman, the bulky nest was silent. A noisy swarm of flies guided me to the dead body of one adult hawk, and a .22 bullet hole provided a reason for the tragedy. Evidently the shooter had also riddled the high nest to kill the young, because no fuzzy heads were in view. Throughout my day's fishing at the river pools, at no time did I hear the cheery scree of any survivor.

During the years since, no other ospreys have nested within twenty miles of my home, though I've spotted a few nests among the remote foothills to the west. Fish hawks are now rare in Alberta, yet not as rare as the beautiful birds have become in Great Britain. Newspapers recently carried the announcement that one pair of ospreys nested on a Scottish crag during the past summer, the first of the species to visit the British Isles in over forty years.

Canada still has a number of the birds every summer, especially in British Columbia where tall firs and abundant fishing waters provide ospreys with nesting sites and food. Even there, the angler birds are often resented. And why? Because ospreys catch fish, and mankind evidently believes that all fishes belong to us! It doesn't seem to matter that ospreys catch mostly coarse fish, such as suckers, squaw-fish, chub and ling usually despised by sport fishermen. On occasion the birds do catch a goodly trout and possibly a grilse-sized salmon. Man-made laws allow human anglers fifteen trout per day, so why should we object to a bird that catches one fish a day to feed itself and family?

Paul Pohlman, of Jasper, Alberta, took the osprey pictures that accompany this article, and reports his pleasure at photographing the interesting hawks. Inside the National Parks, all shooting is prohibited and ospreys have a chance to survive there. A pair nested close to Banff for many years, until a wind blew down the tree that supported their huge nest. Alongside Kootenay, Arrow, and

Okanagan lakes, in B.C., ospreys are regular nesters. However, the species has always suffered persecution from thoughtless gunners, despite the migratory bird laws supposed to protect them.

Ospreys have marvelous eyes. From a height of five hundred feet and more, such hawks can spot any fish that swims within four feet of the water's surface. Down swoops the bird at whistling speed, its rough-textured talons spread wide as the osprey plunges completely out of sight into lake or stream. For a brief second there is no sign of it,

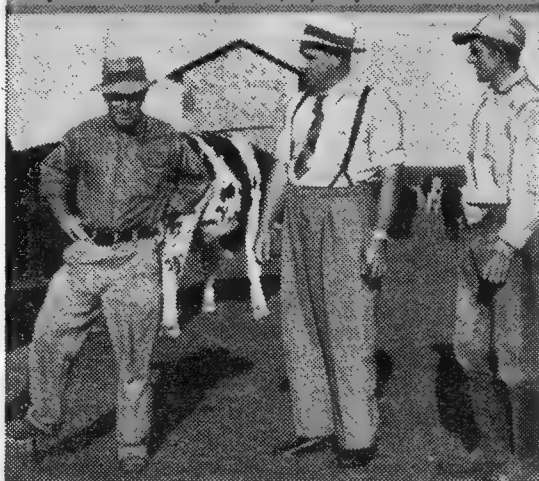
then the bird pumps powerful wings to lift itself out of the depths and flaps up from the ringed spot where it caught a prize. Once in the air, the fish is always turned head end first, to cut down wind resistance as the osprey flies off to nest or high perch. During this burdened flight from fishing pool to tree, eagles sometimes hijack the trophy. An eagle will dive at an osprey, threatening to kill. Often the frightened hawk drops the fish to speed out of harm's way, then the eagle grabs the discarded prize and enjoys the fruits of another bird's labour.

More dangerous than the pilfering of eagles is the ill-will of man. Most human anglers welcome the picturesque hawks as good companions on fishing waters. A few wanton shooters cause the damage, and a one cent .22 bullet can destroy a lovely bird and end the life-long union of a mated pair. Over in Britain, there is rejoicing among naturalists because a single pair of ospreys have returned to that country after a forty-year absence. In Canada, another forty years of minority persecution could wipe out yet another species of our valuable wildlife.

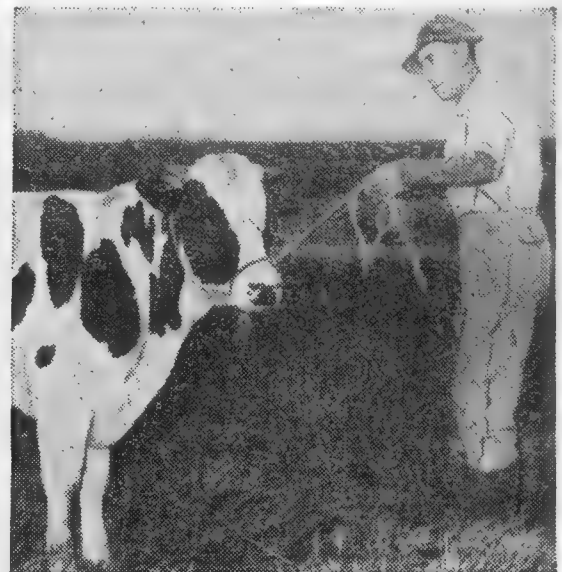
WHAT DO THESE SUCCESSFUL FEEDERS HAVE IN COMMON?



Joe Baker, Vancouver Island. Poultryman. Keeps laying flock of 5300 H&N's. Complete flock on "Miracle" Feed. "I've been a "Miracle" user for 7 years and I'm very satisfied," says Joe.



Stu Scharf, Moose Jaw, Sask. Beef Cattle Feeder. Feeds 32% "Miracle" Beef Fattener Supplement with Diethylstilbestrol. "I like "Miracle" because it gives a good boost to my cattle," says Stu.



James White, Fort San, Sask. Dairy Farmer. Milks 25 registered Holsteins the year 'round. Melilotus R.A.M. Fern, as a three-year old, in 365 days, 2X milking, gave 18,104 lbs. of milk, 756 lbs. fat.

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It's the same story right across the country, no matter what type of farmer: Wherever you find a successful feeder, it's a good bet he's a "Miracle" feeder. And it's no coincidence. Good feeders just don't take chances. They've proved that "Miracle" Feeds are the safe, sure way to profits. That's because "Miracle" Feeds are scientifically formulated to supply every need and condition encountered by the feeder.

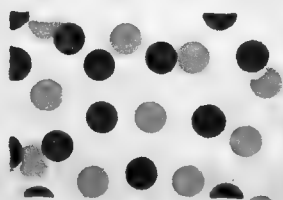


MIRACLE FEEDS

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"JOE STARTED IT WHEN HE HIT ME BACK."



Saskatchewan feed help

THE Saskatchewan government will provide transportation assistance on the movement of feed this year. To be eligible for assistance, fodder and equipment must be moved home by November 30th.

All-expense farm trips

THE Nuffield Foundation of Great Britain is again offering its expenses-paid trip to the British Isles this year.

Two young Canadian farmers between the age of 30 and 35, of either sex, citizens of Canada, now engaged in farming

and likely to remain so, will be selected by a committee for the travelling scholarships in 1960. They will be given six months of expense-free travel in Great Britain and placed on farms around the country. Application forms are available through provincial branches of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, but they must be completed and returned before the deadline of October 30th.

Heavy drinkers

IT pays to explore new uses for old products. Apple juice could hardly be called a new use for an old product, namely ap-

ples. But it is certainly another way to market the fruit. Nearly 2½ million bushels of apples or some 15% of the total apple crop was marketed through apple juice last year. Canadians drank about four pounds of apple juice per person.

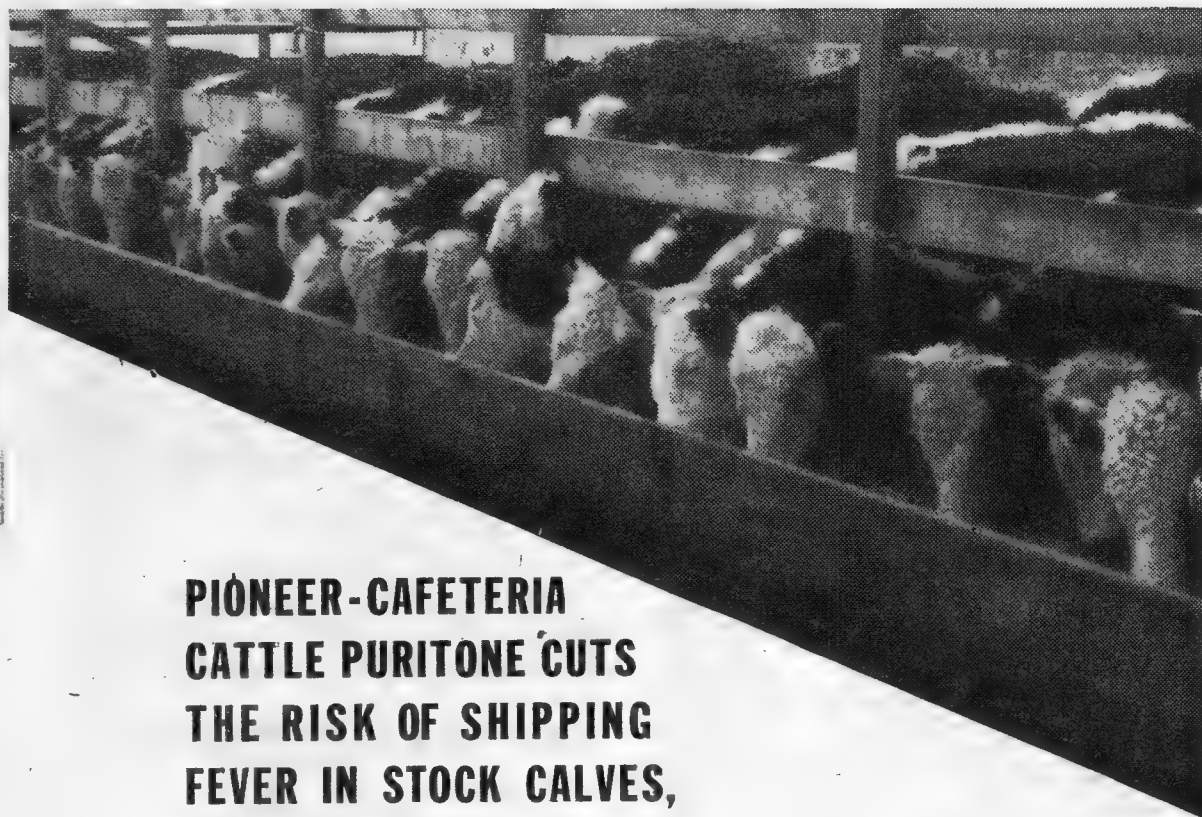
Chemicals must pass tests

A PESTICIDE testing laboratory at the Central Experimental Farm, established in 1954, aims at protecting the customer against sub-standard products and the manufacturer from unscrupulous competition.

Seventy-one inspectors in eight districts across Canada buy new products as they come on the market and submit them for testing. A product is tested exhaustively to see whether it meets the official standard of performance that has been established for its type.

Most products pass the test the first time, but even if they do, further tests are made from time to time. On the other hand, those that do not pass are not immediately given an adverse report. If, by repeated tests, they still do not meet standards, they are reported unsuitable for sale in Canada.

NOW!



PIONEER-CAFETERIA CATTLE PURITONE CUTS THE RISK OF SHIPPING FEVER IN STOCK CALVES, FEEDERS, SHOW CATTLE

The old bug-bear of the cattle business . . . shipping fever . . . has been kicked out the window.

Cattle can now be moved with practically no risk of shipping fever at all, if they are fed Pioneer-Cafeteria Puritone from 5 days before shipment until 5 days after arrival at destination.

Or if you can't control the feeding program before shipment, you can greatly reduce the danger of shipping fever by starting to feed Cattle Puritone as soon as you gain possession.

Pioneer-Cafeteria Cattle Puritone is 32% concentrate that carries a big slug of Aureomycin in addition to the proteins, vitamins and minerals that a good cattle concentrate should have. Combines antibiotic action with high feeding value and appetite stimulation. Can be fed with grain or fed straight.

Feed 2 lbs. of Cattle Puritone per head per day to calves, 3 lbs. to cattle 400 to 750 lbs., 4 lbs. to cattle over 750 lbs. Which is mighty cheap "insurance".

Cattle Puritone is a big help, too, in clearing up foot rot, preventing bloat and solving other problems that stem from exposure or stress. Try it.



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TORONTO • MONTREAL • WINNIPEG • CALGARY • SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Improved bromes

THE new strains of brome grass under test at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, have shown substantial yield increases over commonly grown varieties.

In one series of tests the 1959 hay yields of the variety Lincoln yielded more than commercial brome in every test. In a test cut for the first year after seeding, Lincoln yielded 22 per cent more than commercial, in the second year, 20 per cent, and in a five-year old stand Lincoln continued to produce six per cent more hay than commercial.

In another series of tests breeders' strains under development showed a hay yield increase of 15 per cent over commercial brome.

Flax bollworms

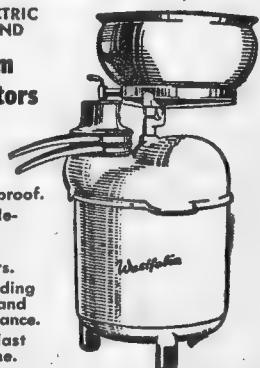
A close check of fields on the central prairies this season revealed a growing threat to flax growers. It came in the form of the flax bollworm — a small green worm up to an inch in length and with creamy white stripes on its upper surface. A moth lays the eggs on the flax flowers, and the young worm that hatches burrow inside the boll where it hollows the boll out. Then it emerges to attack other bolls from the outside. At this stage it may be combated with DDT, at the rate of 10 ozs. of pure chemical per acre.

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Top turkey

A Texas gobbler has gobbled more than his share of feed and wound up in the heavy-weight class. In a national contest the turkey weighed in at a hefty 56 pounds on the scale.

Conservation assistance

THE Manitoba Minister of Agriculture, announces a Soil Conservation Assistance Policy for grassed waterways, under which the Department of Agriculture will pay one-half of the cost of hiring earth moving equipment required to fill and shape the gully into a waterway. A special mixture of forage crop seed will be available through the Soil Conservation Forage Policy. Application forms are available from any agricultural representative.

Waterproof plywood

PLYWOOD manufacturers in B.C. are again warning against what they describe as "substandard" plywood being imported into Canada in increasing amounts due to the West coast woodworkers' strike.

Their concern is that the American product, unlike the Canadian plywood, is not made entirely with waterproof glue, and Canadian users may not distinguish between the two products. As a result, Canadian users may lose faith in plywood as a building material because they didn't select outdoor plywood with its waterproof glue for exterior work, resulting in separation of wood layers in wet weather. The Canadian plywood is identified as such.

Wintering shrubs and plants

PLANTS on home grounds may need some special care to winter-over and the Manitoba Department of Agriculture suggests special care for hybrid roses and evergreens.

Protection for hybrid roses may be provided by using dry insulating material such as peat moss, vermiculite, dry sand or dry leaves. Use a stove pipe or butter box (endless) to hold material around the bush while the insulating material is being placed around it, then remove and cover the insulating material with dry soil. Such protection should be given after the first reasonably heavy frost.

Evergreens should have ample moisture made available to them immediately before freeze up. Unless there is moisture in the ground to replace evaporation and supply moisture for early root growth in the spring, evergreens may suffer winter killing or browning.

If low growing forms of evergreens, such as Savin Juniper and Mugho Pine, are in an exposed position or on the south and west sides of the house, they should be given protection

from sun and winds during the late winter. Put burlap or sacking on three stakes located on the south and west sides of the trees.

Plastic-coated milk bottles

THE milk bottle hasn't gone, but the cardboard carton is giving it a run for its money. Now a San Francisco dairy is using plastic-coated milk cartons which are reported to be well-accepted by customers and which will introduce a new challenge to the container industry.

Fall tree planting

IN mild climates the fall planting of trees, shrubs and perennials is usually successful. Under more severe climatic conditions, such as on the Prairies, fall plantings are satisfactory only when carried out under especially favourable conditions. Following a dry season plants are low in moisture and unlikely to survive the shock of transplanting.

Soil studies

SOIL surveys, subsoil drainage investigations and topographic studies, the "first steps" in detailed surveys of the South

Saskatchewan River project have started, the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture has announced.



NEW! from PIONEER-CAFETERIA

A Better Way To Use Lights In Laying Houses



Use this new method of lighting and
Pioneer-Cafeteria Laying Crumbles
for more eggs at lower cost per dozen.

We have learned new things about the best way to use lights to increase egg production in fall and winter. The old way of giving layers a steady 13-hour or 14-hour "working day" is not nearly as good as the new Pioneer-Cafeteria method.

The Pioneer-Cafeteria plan is based on two important discoveries:

1. When lights are first turned on, the "length of day" should be gauged according to the number of weeks the birds have been laying.
2. The "length of day" should be increased by 10 minutes each week for maximum effect.

Full details are given in our new booklet, "Eggs". Get a copy from your Pioneer-Cafeteria dealer, or mail the coupon below.

Complete Feeds, Supplements, Concentrate

Pioneer-Cafeteria offers five different laying feeds in crumble form . . . complete feeds, supplements and concentrate . . . to meet the needs of commercial egg producers with different types of operation (litter, slats, wire, cages) and farm flocks with varying quantities and quality of farm-grown grain. All Pioneer-Cafeteria feeds are formulated to promote and support high production over the full laying year, at lowest feed cost per dozen.

Full details are in the booklet "Eggs". Get a copy now . . . choose the type of crumble that fits your need . . . and begin to make more money.



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Without obligation, send a copy of your "Eggs" booklet to:

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(Please print name and address)

IN and around the gay nineties, not so gay for most folk), the standard of living in Britain was much higher than in some of the Continental countries. Hence it became the Mecca for many Germans' Swiss, and Italians who hoped to improve their lot in life, even a little.

On the streets of the big cities would be seen German bands, hand organs, barrel organs with a monkey sitting on it, Italian venders of plaster images, and swarthy Italians in charge of a dancing bear. Street singers, these of course a home product, would be seen and heard slowly walking the back streets, asking in plaintive tones if anyone could tell them where their wandering boy was that night, and would there be room for Nelly there? We always hoped that there would be room for Nelly.

These dancing bears were a dirty brown color and big fellows, too, as I remember. They were muzzled and led by a chain attached to a ring in the nose. We youngsters would tag along from one pitch to the next, and the bolder ones would try to touch the bear on the back. It seems a wonder to me now that a bear never got cross enough to turn and grab one of us but I never heard of it hap-



Not all the oldtimers went out to shoot the bear, like this one. Many more were captured and domesticated for the street entertainments of Europe. Dancing bears were of particular interest in Britain where they were brought by immigrant Germans, Italians and Swiss.

Bears—tame or otherwise

by F. A. Twilley

pening. One day though, a grinder's monkey came for me savagely and would have bit me but for the chain.

Arriving at a suitable pitch, the bear trainer would unsnap the chain, order the bear on to its hind legs, and round and around they would go, the man drawing out some kind of a song. He always carried a stout pole about 8 feet long, and he would throw this to the bear and the animal would then throw it back to him. At the end of the performance he would secure the bear to the chain and come round with the hat. The crowd would remember important engagements and hasten away.

Curious to know where and how the man and the bear would pass the night, I resolved to follow them at the close of one day. On his way home the man stopped at a public house and, opening the door, called for two glasses of beer. When they arrived he drank one of them and handed the other to the bear, and the animal knew exactly what to do with it. Resuming his journey he arrived at a row of houses in the slum area and he and the bear went into one of them. I presume that the organ grinders and their monkeys would do the

same. Hard to believe that in my lifetime such things were commonplace.

Now I do not know whether our bears would be amenable to such training and provide a means of combating the cost price squeeze. More likely to add a little more squeeze. But I have always had a liking for the bear and have long ago forgiven the one that ran away with my first calf.

It is astonishing that we have so many around after all these years when we consider that every man's hand is against them and if one shows himself, the rifle is reached for. The least desire a bear has is to have any dealings with a man and he will make himself scarce immediately whenever he gets the whiff of one. Like every other living thing, however, and this includes man, his one aim in life is to eat, and when nature fails to provide him with food in sufficient quantity he must look elsewhere. It is under these circumstances that bears run into trouble.

This last fall was a bad one for bears. Berries were scarce and the fish, owing to shallow water, did not come far up from the lakes. In conditions like these, a few tame bee hives come like manna from heaven to a hungry bear and a young pig, floor price notwithstanding, is about as good a proposition as Ursus Americanus could wish for.

Two of our neighbours have suffered losses in these departments but we have been more fortunate. Although a big fellow operated last summer within 300 yards of our pig yard and spent lots of time pulling down choke cherry trees, he did not bother the porkers. Had he done so, well, you can see by the picture what one of our neighbours did to him. Seems as if he has had lots of pork in his day as he looks like a pig himself.

Fall seeding

ESTABLISHMENT of grasses and legumes in the drier regions of the prairies often ends in failure because of prolonged dry conditions and inadequate consideration of land preparation prior to seeding.

If forage crops are seeded in the fall, shortly before freeze-up little or no land preparation is required. At this time of year stubble land makes an ideal seed bed. The seed can be drilled into the ground without any cultivation whatsoever. The soil is firm at this time and the seed can be readily placed at a depth of one-half to one inch. Snow will gather in the stubble during the winter months and the forage seed can germinate and start to grow early in the spring before weeds have started. Thus the grass and legume seedlings will have a better chance to compete with weeds later.



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Has lack of money held you back from upgrading your breeder stock? Or maybe you want to increase your herd of feeder cattle? Either way, a Bank of Nova Scotia low-cost loan can help you.

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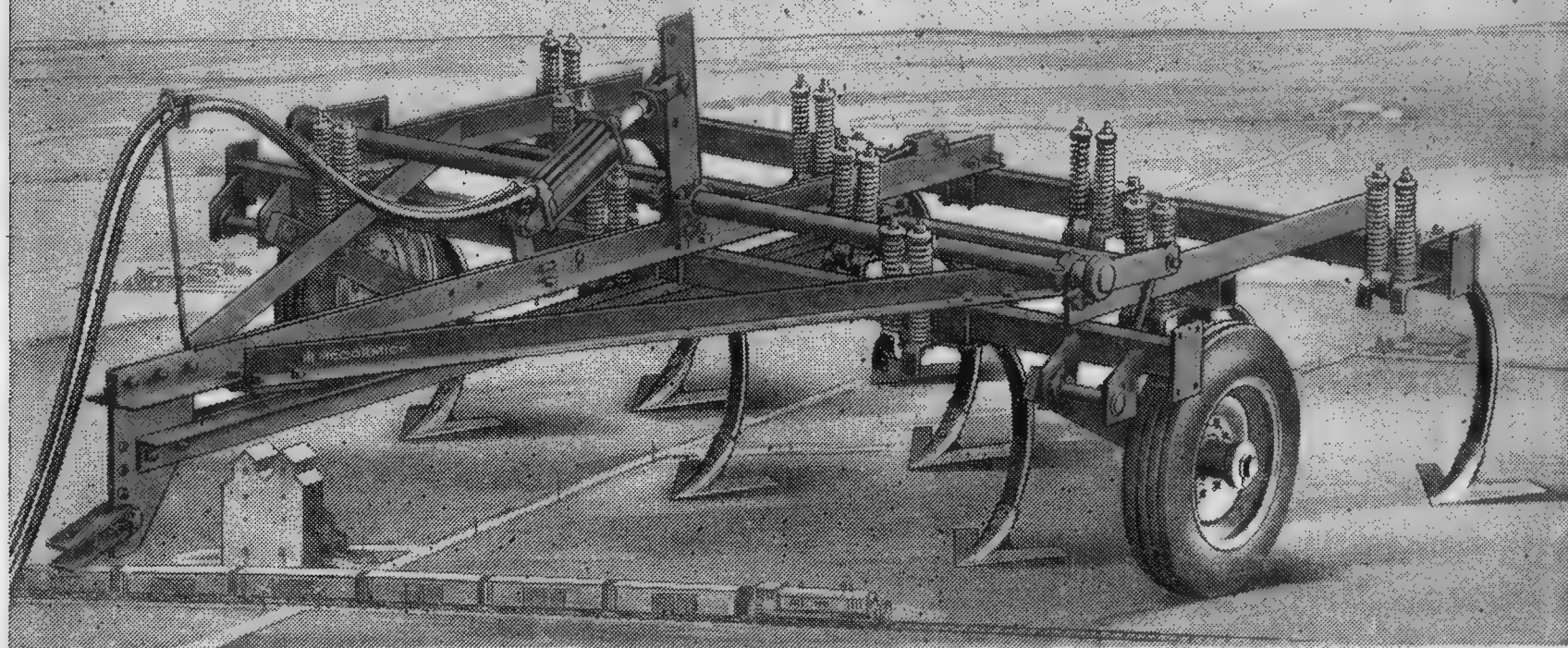
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NEW MCCORMICK No. 50 Chisel Plow

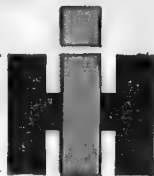
Plow and Cultivator in one machine

Sock her down deep and go to it! She's a brawny brute, this field-proved "50"—with plenty of what it takes to stand the gaff behind any tractor, in toughest going.

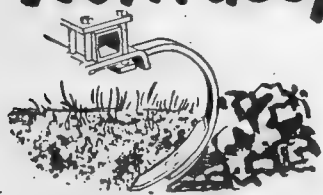
Heavy-duty, all-welded steel box frame is built like a battleship. Exclusive patented clamps hold shanks to their work with never a waver. Boron steel shanks boast sinew and stamina that defies hard and rocky soil conditions. And yet, the No. 50 is a dream to handle. Hydraulic remote control

makes raising, lowering and adjusting almost push-button operations. With a flick of the finger you're set to mulch the surface, slice off weeds or bust the hardpan. There are sizes to suit every farm, every farm tractor—from 7-foot to 11-foot basic widths, with two 2-foot extensions for each end if required.

See this modern tool. Better still, *try one* in your own stubble or summerfallow. Your IH Dealer is the man to see for every type and size of tillage equipment. Contact him today.



Work deep or shallow... use points, shovels, or sweeps



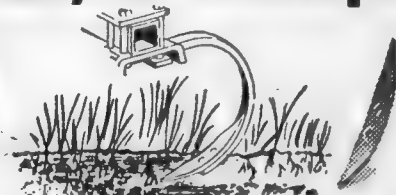
CHISEL 12 INCHES DEEP. The No. 50 equipped with points breaks up hardpan, improves soil drainage, lets crop roots grow deep.



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Historic stones to be protected

ROCK PICKERS are not wanted in certain parts of Manitoba. Indeed the Manitoba government is going to do its utmost to discourage such characters, even if it takes cement, steel pegs and tight mesh fences.

The rocks referred to are the mysterious and historically interesting Indian boulder mosaics lying in the deep woods of the Whiteshell Forest Reserve in south-eastern Manitoba.

These "stone pictures" have fascinated archeologists for over half a century and for just about as long their preservation and protection has been a matter of concern — and talk.

But at long last the machinery for careful attention to the development and preservation of the area as an important historic site has been set up. Present plans indicate that most of the necessary work will have been done this summer.

The Indian boulder mosaics, like the Indian burial mounds in

the southern area of Manitoba, are the only prehistoric monuments in the province.

No one knows how old they are. However, they were seen by the first white man who travelled down the Winnipeg River, nearly two centuries ago. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in his History of the Fur Trade, mentions one on a portage near Lac du Bonnet: "This portage is near half a league in length, and derives its name from the custom the Indians have of crowning stones, laid in a circle on the highest rock on the portage, with wreaths of herbage and branches."

This suggests that originally the mosaics were an important centre in the strange ceremonies of the area's prehistoric inhabitants. Many anthropologists believe they were the work of the Ojibwa Indians. There is some base for this assumption. The turtle and the snake played important roles in Ojibwa rituals, and the principal mosaics in



Manitoba Government Photo.
This boulder mosaic in Manitoba's Whiteshell Forest Reserve shows the outline of a fish. The head is to the lower right, the pectoral fin to the left. The tail in the background is partially covered with lichens.

Manitoba's Whiteshell Forest Reserve are outlines of turtles and snakes. One authority suggests that since the mosaics in the Whiteshell Forest Reserve are on or near portages, they

represent a primitive religious token, designed to appease the wrath of the water gods, who held sway in the turbulent falls and rapids on the Winnipeg River. However, similar mosaics have been found on the prairies, from Iowa north to Manitoba, and as far west as southern Alberta and Montana. In many cases they are on the top of a knoll or on the edge of a coulee, sites from which a large expanse of prairie could be seen. As a rule, tepee rings are to be found nearby, marking an ancient camp site.

Many able archeologists regard the Whiteshell area as the most prolific region, with regard to Indian rock mosaics, in North America. One of the group — the one receiving government attention — is the largest known example of the primitive art.

Although many opinions have been expressed, little is actually known about the purpose or use of the strange designs.

The mosaics were made by arranging boulders in patterns. Squares, rectangles, circles and other geometric patterns occur, even wheels, as well as the outlines of human figures.

The largest known mosaics in the Whiteshell Forest Reserve cover an area of from 20 to 30 acres. They are located about 80 miles northeast of Winnipeg near Nutimik Lake, a broadening of the Winnipeg River. Here the first prairie steppe has given way to a northern coniferous forest, bedded in the solid granite of the Precambrian Shield. Vast rock outcrops, worn smooth by glacial action, punctuate the landscape. On these the mosaics were built. Some of the stones which form the designs weigh several hundred pounds. These may rest where they were originally cast off by the retreating ice shield. Smaller stones have been placed around them to form the figures and geometric designs.

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Manitoba Government Photo.
This snake mosaic in Manitoba's Whiteshell Forest Reserve, shows the enlarged head to the right, with the body winding out of sight to the left of an interested viewer.

When Manitoba's government decided to preserve the mosaics and develop them as a tourist attraction, they ran up against the problems of vandals and trophy hunters who had already given the stones a thorough going-over. Many have been removed from their original locations, and the problem of relocating them will involve considerable on-the-spot research, and the study of both aerial and ground photos.

In 1952 a lumber trail was cleared through the heart of the Whiteshell mosaics at Nutimik Lake. Many of the rocks were knocked out of place and still remain in disordered array. But many were covered with lichens, and when removed, the base rock surface beneath showed a discoloration which indicates that they had been in the same position for a very long time. It will be possible, archaeologists agree, to match the scattered stones to the discolored patches, and thus reconstruct the mosaics. None are wholly intact today, but some have sufficient stones remaining in their original design so that even the layman may discern the form of a turtle, snake or fish. Current plans are underway to protect the mosaics, when restored, by either cementing them to the base rock or pinning them down with iron dowels.

Recommendations of the Manitoba Historic Sites Board, which will supervise the work, include the construction of a road to the isolated location, the erection of a "tightly-laced peeled log fence" to encircle the site, and the placing of platforms on which viewers can stand to examine or photograph the mosaics.

Every care will be taken to retain the natural beauties of the site in the work of preserving this important chapter of Manitoba's history.

The Whiteshell Forest Reserve covers over 1,000 square miles in area. The western limit be-

gins 60 miles east of Winnipeg. It is thickly forested and over 200 lakes and rivers criss-cross the landscape like a patchwork quilt. There are many modern motels and hunting and fishing lodges in the area, and the provincial government maintains camping and picnic areas at strategic points throughout. Deer, moose and black bear inhabit the area, and large wild rice beds on many lakes accommodate heavy concentrations of waterfowl. It has long been a favorite haunt for Manitoba vacationists and sportsmen, as well as American tourists. Northern pike, walleye (pickerel), small-mouth bass and lake trout are plentiful in many lakes, and the king of fish, the sturgeon, is found in the Winnipeg River.

A first-class gravel road passes within half-a-mile of the site.

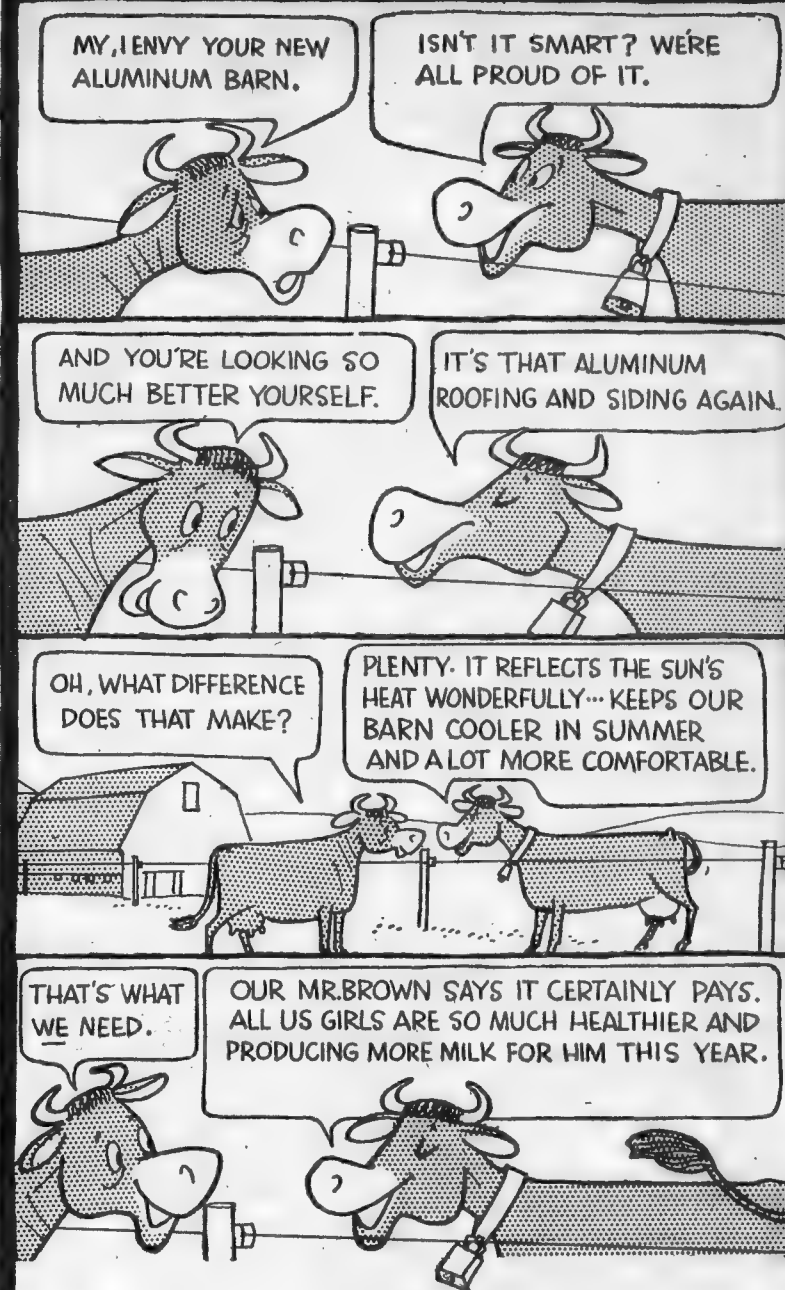
Soilless greenhouses

A BRITISH farmer is making a good thing of hydroponics — the growing of plants in a chemical solution without the use of soil.

J. W. Godber, of Perranporth, has over two acres of greenhouses and makes good use of china-clay sand obtained as a by-product from local china-clay workings. Among his crops are French beans, tomatoes and chrysanthemums, which he feeds with calcium nitrate, potassium nitrate, triple superphosphate and magnesium sulphate.

For tomatoes, Mr. Gobber puts his plants into nine-inch bottomless pots filled with china-clay sand mixed with 20% peat. They stand on a three-inch mixture of sand and gravel, and each plant is watered from an individual nozzle linked with the irrigation lines. The fibrous roots stay in the pot and take up nutrient; the tap roots go down into the gravel.

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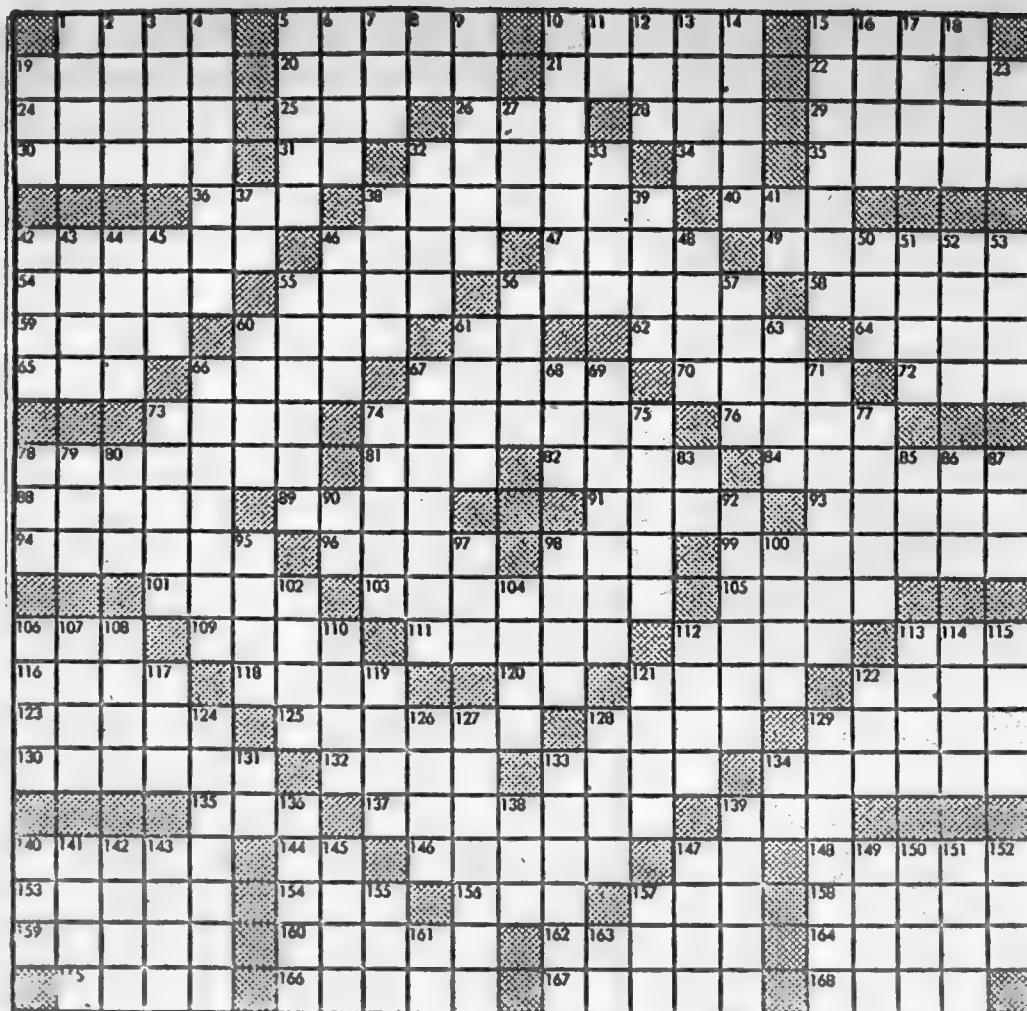
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ACROSS

- 1 Emmets
5 Mechanical man
10 Vise
15 Things done
19 Vigilant
20 Speak in public
21 Eagle's nest
22 Fruit
24 Rising step
25 Ask humbly
26 Girl's nickname
28 Beverage
29 Flat surface
30 Equine animal
31 Prefix: not
32 Small body of water (pl.)
34 Preposition
35 Girl's name
36 Beard of grain
38 Wields
40 Nahoor sheep
42 Canal connecting two oceans
46 Prohibits
47 Consumes
49 Lowest deck of a vessel (pl.)
54 Pseudonym
55 Dreadful
56 Agree
58 Move sideways in furtive advance
59 Shakespearean king
60 Rodents
61 Greeting exclamation
62 Golf score (pl.)
64 An equal
65 Those in office
66. Wise man
67 Is transported by
70 Smoking implement
72 Occupied a seat
73 Fine open fabric
74 Absence of sound
76 Wan
78 Galley with two banks of oars (pl.)
81 To choose
82 Stitched
84 Consume ravenously
88 Fragrant oleoresin from tropical trees
89 Ripped
91 Kind of tide
93 Article of food
94 Dethrone
96 Heating vessel
98 Through
99 Tanning extract from drumstick tree
101 Former Roman emperor
103 Bird dogs
105 Felines
106 Chart
109 Person, place or thing
111 Occurring each day
112 Fish
113 Babylonian deity
116 The dill
118 Halt
120 French for "and"
121 Old Teutonic alphabet sign
122 Remove
- 123 An outcast
125 Gut line of fishhook (pl.)
128 Mass of floating ice
129 --- porridge hot
130 Actor, singer
132 Exchange discount
133 Sea mammal
134 Meditate
135 Pronoun
137 Suffocate
139 Legal profession
140 Inquired
144 Land measure
146 Fancy carrying cases
147 Sol-fa syllable
148 City of Florida
153 Jewel
154 Aeriform fluid
156 Sea eagle
157 Evil
158 Biblical prophet
159 Taut
160 Go in
162 Omit from consideration
164 Small streams
165 Female deer (pl.)
166 Antlered animals
167 Borders
168 Bow (Naut.)
- 5 Bird
6 Russian city
7 Sack
8 Part of Bible (abbr.)
9 Part of a joint (pl.)
10 Tests eggs in certain way
11 French article
12 A macaw
13 Grain sorghum
14 Part of hammer (pl.)
15 Comes into view
16 Prison room
17 Afrikaans
18 Skin ailment
19 Tree
23 Chicken
27 A connective
32 Sheet of window glass
33 Body of water (pl.)
37 Burmese native
38 Rabbit
39 Walk
41 Word of negation
42 Steep slope in Hawaii
43 Danish measure
44 Island west of Sumatra
45 Swiss river
46 Color of malachite
48 Cooky
50 Part of mouth
51 Poems
52 Petition
53 Spanish artist
55 Assimilate
56 Military assistant
57 Journey
- 60 Staff of office
61 Part of dagger
63 Mine surveying nail
66 Japanese banjo-like instrument
67 Matured
68 Abstract being
69 Features of a landscape
71 Raise
73 Citrus fruit
74 Kinds
75 Pitchers
77 Wrongdoings
78 Article of furniture
79 Chemical suffix
80 Corded cloth
83 Symbol for sodium
85 Cereal grain
86 Feminine name
87 Rix-dollars (abbr.)
90 Faroe islands' windstorm
92 Walking with measured tread
95 God of love
97 Indonesian of Mindanao
98 Fur
100 Manufacture
102 Three strikes (pl.)
104 Fastens
106 Grape refuse
107 Ox of the Celebes
108 Founder of an eastern state
110 Roman goddess of fate
112 Gentle murmuring sound
113 Perforated ornament
114 Otherwise
115 Look at malignly
117 Inferior horse
119 Wooden pins
121 Raise
122 Lair
124 Article of food (pl.)
126 Citrus fruit
127 Plunderers
128 Stinging insects
129 Redcaps
131 Symbol for ruthenium
133 Polishes
134 New Zealand native fort
136 Fumes
138 Caucasian wild goat
139 Waits
140 Suitable
141 Plant
142 A school of Japanese painting
143 Irish Gaelic
145 Scold vehemently
147 Lose color
149-Came to earth
150 Distance measure
151 Part of hand
152 Beast of burden
155 As it stands (mus.)
157 Invitation
161 For example
163 51 (Rom. num.)

DOWN

- 1 Singing voice
2 Close to
3 Mr. Speaker, famous outfielder
4 Flowing body of water (pl.)

Nitrogen to boost yields

NITROGEN fertilizer applied this fall or early spring on stubble fields where nitrogen is limited could help boost yields next year, according to H. M. (Chris) Holm, soils specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

The duck crop is good

THE duck hunters will be around the country in their usual numbers again this fall.

This probability is due to the forecast of a generally satisfactory duck crop now maturing across the prairie provinces. Ducks Unlimited states that the duck population is at a high level and even if only fifty percent of the paired birds succeeded in hatching a brood, it will go a long way toward maintaining that level. The duck population can still stand a moderate setback and take it in its stride.

S. S. dam progress

THE first meeting of the South Saskatchewan River Development Commission was held in Regina last month under the chairmanship of Dr. C. D. Stewart. The commission reviewed progress to date and considered methods of co-ordinating plans being developed for the irrigation, power and recreation phases of the South Saskatchewan River Project.

According to Dr. Stewart, a recreation survey of the reservoir was to begin immediately. W. M. Baker of Toronto has engaged as recreation consultant. He will undertake an assessment of the recreational needs of the province as related to the reservoir, a survey of relevant reservoir characteristics and a study of the shoreline to select suitable sites for future recreation developments.

"This survey is of the utmost importance," Dr. Stewart said, "since the recreational development of the reservoir will probably affect more people directly than any other phase of the project. Nearly 70 per cent of Saskatchewan's people live within 150 miles of the site of the new dam."

Also discussed at the meeting were reports of other government departments which are engaged in planning various phases of the South Saskatchewan River Project.



"My remarks will be brief and to the point—please pass the cream."

Solution On Page 30

Credit Unions

APPROXIMATELY 13.6% of Canada's population are now credit union members, making this country the leading nation in the world in terms of percentage of population in credit unions. Only about 6.4% of the United States population are credit union members.

Lodge Creek dam

WORK is underway on the Lodge Creek earthfill dam in Southwestern Saskatchewan — perhaps the driest part of western Canada. Lodge Creek originates in Alberta and after passing across part of Saskatchewan it enters the Milk River in Montana. The dam—55 feet high and 1,150 feet long is located three miles southeast of Altawan. It will irrigate 2,400 acres in the Govenlock community pasture, and provide water for some irrigation.

Clean-up time

IT'S time to clean-up gardens and get them ready for planting next spring.

Vegetables and annual flowers should be removed and the tops and leaves burned to prevent plant diseases from growing and spreading. To facilitate soil mellowing during winter, manure the garden and in heavy soil areas digging may be done in the fall and the soil left in a rough form. In light soil areas where soil blows, manure, then cover with branches to hold the snow, leaving the digging until spring.

Dairy progress

A NEW dairy plant at Camrose, Alta. will do its bit to stabilize the dairy industry and help attack the dangers of the boom and bust periods in marketing.

Premier Manning officially opened the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool plant which will manufacture two products new to Alberta; butter oil and spray-dried skim milk powder — either of which are more readily stored in times of surplus.

Butter oil is butterfat with most of the moisture removed, and permits storage at only 50 degrees compared with zero for the storage of butter. The ready-soluble spray-dried powder contains not more than 3 or 4 percent moisture, with the obvious quality of safer storage.



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ALWAYS LOOK TO IMPERIAL FOR THE BEST



The use of HYBRID CORN or MAIZE is proving as much of a success in EUROPE as it did in the U.S. It has DOUBLED YIELDS in Europe in about three years. The most important areas of increase were in the UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC, YUGOSLAVIA, FRANCE and SPAIN, but the overall increase in crop value jumped from \$68-million in 1955 to \$121-million in 1957.

Crates containing FRESHLY-GATHERED VEGETABLES float the length of a concrete trough in chilled water and pass under ice-cold sprays on the farm of W. C. Emmett at Little Marlow, ENGLAND. This treatment is his method of reducing field heat on a hot day, and keeps the vegetables fresher at market and after.

Total output of one crop has set another world record. And

that's PEANUTS. Rapid expansion in COMMUNIST CHINA and INDIA and larger crops in the UNITED STATES pushed world output to 15.5-million short tons (unshelled) for a record high.

COLUMBIA has appointed a new Board to work out more BARTER DEALS to help market her surplus COFFEE. The board will consider proposals from various countries, including an exchange of coffee for CZECHOSLOVAK AUTOMOBILE SPARE PARTS, and for United States "JEEPS" from another country. Other specific barter proposals have come from JAPAN, MAINLAND CHINA, HUNGARY, FRANCE, ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN and BELGIUM.

The production of dry, edible beans is big business, especially in EASTERN and WESTERN

The DUTCH Government has taken severe measures to stamp out an outbreak of ATROPHIC RHINITIS in the Netherland's hog population. The disease is relatively new to Holland, so firm measures were taken. More than 15,000 hogs were ordered killed in the one province of LIMBURG alone.

A recent sharp drop in the



Overseas delegates from six countries are seen here during their visit to the Royal Agricultural Show of England held recently in Oxford. The delegates from Australia, Canada, Israel, Jamaica, New Zealand and the United States were visiting Britain under the International Farm Youth exchange scheme.

In this picture the delegates are seen during a tour of the agricultural machinery of the show — the oldest and thought by some to be the most important farm show in the world.

EUROPE which includes the major traders. 28 western nations produced some 9,200,000,000 lbs. last season, an increase of five per cent over 1957. Another 3,500 - 4,000 lbs. were probably grown in the SINO-SOVIET BLOC and the FAR EAST other than Japan. Who knows, a surplus of beans could develop.

A test to measure the use of fertilizer at an ENGLISH experimental farm, provided some valuable information about POTATO CROPS, which had little to do with the actual experiment. It was found that regardless of fertilizer placement, and with all levels of application, MACHINE-PLANTED plots consistently produced about a ton more per acre than those planted BY HAND. Even at identical depths the machine-planted plots had a higher yield, and the result was the same when hand-planted plot ridges, which are usually open longer, were opened and closed in ten minutes or less. No explanation has yet been found.

Bargain prices are available to Importers of BEESWAX from BRAZIL. The removal of beeswax from government control sent prices of all crude grades sharply down. The beeswax has many commercial uses. Both flora and climate combine to make apiculture continuously productive in Brazil, where some 934 tons of beeswax were produced in 1956.

value of the ARGENTINE peso has completely stopped imports of BANANAS from BRAZIL. A bilateral trade pact, signed by the two countries in September, 1958, provided for trade in fruit at free exchange rates and was expected to stimulate trade. But when the peso dropped in value without a corresponding rise in fruit prices, Brazilian exporters found they were losing money and stopped shipping bananas.

Jeremy Jones, now about two years old, of WITHINGTON, ENGLAND, has been made a member of the SHROPSHIRE SHEEP SOCIETY on the proposal of his great-grandfather, Mr. C. L. Coxon. Mr. Coxon is owner of the Milton flock of Shropshire sheep, which was originally founded by his own great-grandfather in 1825.

NEW ZEALAND is promoting its TALLOW trade with JAPAN. Total Japanese imports of tallow have dropped appreciably within recent years. The UNITED STATES is traditionally the major tallow supplier to Japan, but U.S. exports have declined. Meantime, New Zealand's mutton tallow production is on the upswing and a new trade agreement with Japan has placed tallow on the automatic approval list for export to that country.

A special "conversion course" was organized for FARM PLOTS by the Agricultural Avia-

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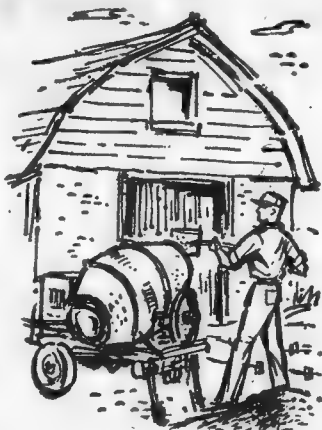
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tion Company Ltd. near Hatfield, ENGLAND. The first six candidates were selected from a list of over 100 applicants, who all held pilot's licences. Lasting two months, the course included ten hours of low flying techniques, short landings and take-offs, steep turns near the ground, working in hilly country, avoidance of obstacles, and how to avoid telephone wires and overhead cables. Ten more hours were devoted to spraying techniques.

* * *

The price spread in BRAZIL should widen a bit with a new service being introduced to the coffee market. COFFEE IN PILL FORM is soon to appear on the export market after many years of research. Its as simple as this: a glucose-coated coffee pill and hot water equals a cup of coffee with its original flavor. It is estimated that a single 132-pound bag of coffee will make some 6,000 coffee pills... or if you prefer, some 6,000 cups of coffee.

* * *

The world may not feel the pinch until next Christmas, but last year's production of ALMONDS was only about fifty per cent of 1957 output. Bad weather plagued the crop with frost in ITALY, and rain in CALIFORNIA and PORTUGAL. Only IRAN and MOROCCO had favourable weather.

* * *

EIGHTY COUNTRIES have received AMERICAN FARM SURPLUSES exported under barter arrangements since the barter program got into full swing in 1954. The UNITED KINGDOM has taken most advantage of the barter deals, taking surpluses valued at more than \$208-million in exchange for strategic materials. THE NETHERLANDS was number two barter customer with \$130-million. Others involved were JAPAN, WEST GERMANY, BELGIUM, ETC.

* * *

AGGRAVATED political relations with RUSSIA is hindering export of YUGOSLAV TOBACCO. Yugoslavia's competition will come partly from BULGARIAN tobacco. Yugoslavia's main markets are found in FRANCE, the SOVIET UNION, the UNITED STATES, POLAND, WEST GERMANY, ITALY and EGYPT, but the importance of each varies from year to year.

* * *

INDIA has organized "SHOCK BRIGADES" to boost farm production. The government-organized brigades moved into villages at planting time and helped farmers get and use better seed, fertilizers and implements. India is shying away from subsidies lest it cause an increase in consumer prices, but at the same time the government says it will purchase food grains if farm prices drop too far.

Dying happy

ARGENTINE poultry men want their birds to die happy. An hour or so before a bird is slaughtered, it is forced a tablespoonful of strong cognac. Incidentally, it also relaxes the bird and gives the meat a particularly zesty flavour... according to the Argentinians.

Hit sheep ticks in fall

FALL is a good time to hit sheep ticks. Then the ewes go to fall pasture and lambing sheds in clean condition. Lambs will be spared infestation that interfere with normal gains.

Ticks can be controlled with sprays or dusts of DDT, chlor-dane, BHC, toxaphene, lindane and some other materials. Where dipping is practical, that is a thorough method. Dusting and spraying are more common. Sheep are run through a chute and treated on all sides as they run the gauntlet.

No rules in Europe

WIDESPREAD use in agriculture of pesticides which are usually highly toxic has stressed the need for the utmost caution in avoiding harmful residues on or in harvested products, both for human and animal consumption. As a result, many governments have enacted legislation to regulate the marketing and use of pesticides such as, registration and certification of the product before marketing.

Canada and the United States have gone even further in establishing legal tolerance limits of pesticides on or in various plant products. Such legislation, however, does not exist in Europe except for isolated cases.

Seaweed aids crops

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

This proverb holds true even with gales that buffet Canada's eastern seaboard.

These winds stir ocean currents that rip up seaweed and fling it onto the shores. Farmers in the Atlantic Provinces have found this seaweed compares favorably with barnyard manure as fertilizer.

A kelp and rock weed mixture at the rate of 10 tons per acre was used in crop-growing trials at the Nappan, N.S., Experimental Farm and compared with an equal quantity of barnyard manure as a source of fertility in a barley and hay rotation.

Grain yields were 62 bushels per acre from the seaweed plots and 69 bushels from the manure plots. Average yields of hay over a two-year period were 2.20 tons per acre for both.

Because seaweed is gathered in a fresh or undecayed condition, it should be mixed in a manure or compost pile for a

few months before spreading on the land. Eel grass, which decays slowly, is not recommended as a fertilizer material.

The Beevilde

BRITISH stock breeder, E. L. C. Pentecost, president of the Lincoln Red Breed Society, who pioneered the strain, is developing a new breed which he calls Beevilde. This is a Lincoln Red containing a small proportion of both Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus blood. Lincoln Reds are a development from Shorthorns and are popular in Eastern England.

Foiling hog rustlers

AN increase in hog rustling may lead to more hog branding.

Alberta's Livestock Commissioner, W. H. T. Mead warns that there is a jump in the number of pigs reported stolen, and at the present time stolen hogs are almost impossible to iden-

tify even when found. Herd characters are tattooed on pure bred swine by breeders, but they don't indicate ownership. Mr. Mead suggests that commercial swine producers might adopt a simple ear tattoo to help identify strayed or stolen animals before they get into the wrong pork barrel.

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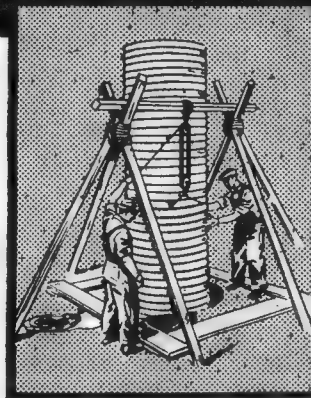
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The Lady

OF THE HOUSE

by EVELYN MORGAN

Your House and Mine

CANADA has a reputation for being a pickle-making nation so perhaps a few recipes would be useful to some. I do believe, however, that most families already have their own favorites.

The one following was new to me:

Swiss Chard Pickles

Cut the stems from Swiss Chard, enough for four quarts when cut up. Wash thoroughly and cut in inch-long pieces. Put in a kettle with a tight lid, add one tsp. salt, one quart water and cook until just tender. While cooking, heat in a large kettle 6 cups white vinegar. Mix the following dry ingredients in a bowl:

- 3 cups white sugar
- ½ cup pure dry mustard
- 1 tbsp. tumeric
- ½ cup flour
- 1½ tbsps. celery salt or (seed in a muslin bag)

Add enough cold vinegar to make a smooth paste, then add to the boiling vinegar. Remove to low heat to prevent scorching, or put over boiling water to cook till the sauce is thick and smooth. Drain the Swiss Chard when tender, and add to the cooking mustard sauce. Cook for three minutes after combined and put in jars and seal.

The next recipe combines well with home-made boiled salad dressing, and makes a good standby for the winter lunch box:

Sandwich Relish

- 2½ lbs. cucumbers
- 3 large onions (about 2 lbs.)
- 2 each red and green sweet peppers
- 1 hot red pepper

Put above ingredients through food chopper using fine blade. Place in a bowl to stand over night with salt well mixed in. Use one-half cup salt.

Drain the juice off in the morning and mix the following:

- 3 cups sugar
- 2 cups malt vinegar
- 1 cup boiled water
- 1 tbsp. mustard seed, and
- 1 tbsp. celery seed, both placed inside a small muslin bag, then crushed with hammer.

Boil for ten minutes, remove the bag of seeds and pour hot into jars and seal.

When using this for a sandwich spread press the juice out with a colander and add to boiled salad dressing.

Uncooked Best Pickle

- 4 cups uncooked beets, shredded
- 4 cups shredded red cabbage
- 1 tbsp. salt
- Vinegar
- 1 cup grated horseradish
- 2 cups brown sugar

Pack into clean jars and fill with cold vinegar. Seal. Allow at least a month to ripen before eating.

This next recipe can be made any time, but I put it in because the ingredients are those used at pickling time and are more readily available.

Prepared Mustard

- 1 tbsp. sugar
- 1 tsp. tumeric
- 1 tbsp. salt
- 1 beaten egg
- 3 tbsps. dry mustard
- 2 tbsps. butter
- 1 tsp. cornstarch
- 1 cup vinegar

Mix together sugar, mustard and tumeric. Then add cornstarch and salt. Stir in the beaten egg to make a smooth paste. Add the vinegar, mixing thoroughly and cook over hot water until thick and smooth. Add the butter and stir in until melted.

Remove from heat and seal in small jars.

Lastly, on the subject of pickles, for better flavor, crush the spices in the bag with a hammer. Either before you put them in the pickle mixture or after they are well soaked.

Grape leaves are usually placed inside the green pickles to help them keep the green color. If these are not available, the outside cabbage leaves will do. Or, oak leaves if they should be available.

Canning Tips

●● Collect some old cotton shirt pieces or those from discarded house dresses, when you start canning, and use them for the various jobs holding the jars and save your white dish towels. It will save a considerable amount of bleaching and trying to wash out fruit and vegetable stains, and then there are always some stains that just stay in.

I have never been able to bleach white a jelly bag I have used for choke cherries.

●● When filling jars, your gravy boat is better than a cup.



Here's An Idea . . .

STROGANOFF SNACK!

Up-to-date cooks are serving Stroganoff very frequently these days. It's a recipe that has been revived and become very popular.

One story says it was the way Russian Stroganoff entertained his friend novelist Tolstoy.

Here is the way to prepare it to use for late evening snacks, when you have company.

- 1 lb. round steak cut very thin across the grain of the meat.
- 1 tbsp. shortening.
- 1 cup cut mushrooms.
- 1 cup sour cream.
- Salt.
- Paprika.
- 1 dozen rolls.

Melt the shortening in a skillet, and add the mushrooms. When cooked, remove them with a sieve spoon and add the meat. Put on a tight cover and cook slowly till tender. Then add the mushrooms and refrigerate until needed.

Put again in a skillet, and add the salt, paprika and sour cream. Heat through, slowly, so that meat absorbs more flavor.

Scoop the centres out of the buns with a teaspoon, and put in the Stroganoff. Cover with the top of the roll, and lay on a cookie tray. Put in the oven to heat the rolls.

Serve with pickles and celery.

●● If you have an old cream separator around, the section that the milk goes into first after leaving the tank, makes a very good funnel. It rests on the jar and holds about two cups. All it requires is to make the bottom drain hole about one inch in diameter, to let the fruit or vegetable through.

●● Save the old sealer rings, and hang them on a nail by the fruit cupboard. They have two common uses: Slip one over the metal ring, or hard-to-open jars, and get a better grip; often, enough to get the jar open.

And if you are canning meats, the vibration of the jars during processing will sometimes cause them to crack. Wrap a couple of old rings around the wide part of the jar to act as a buffer. This is also good practice for all jars if you are planning to move them to a different home.

●● Peeled fruits sometimes turn brown before they can be put into the syrup to cook. Drop them in a weak brine solution to prevent discoloring. Weak brine might be ½ cup of salt to two gallons water.

●● If you use any free running salt, do not use it for any pro-

duct going into jars. It will cause a sediment in the bottom of the jars, and in some cases is believed to cause discoloration. It also causes cloudiness.

●● An inexpensive addition to the canning supplies are the tiny tin lids with a rubber rim for sealing. They can be bought in all the sizes of the small jars we buy, containing other foods such as mayonnaise, and mustard, and potted meats, etc. With each batch of canning it is a good plan to fill a few tiny jars, and use these lids for sealing them properly. You will have a good supply of lunch foods for winter that way. Preserve any left-over fruit syrup for the same purpose.

●● To prevent berries and small fruits floating to the top in sealers, precook in heavy syrup, allow to stand over night to absorb the syrup, and then bring to a good boil with light syrup added, and seal in jars. Example: Moderately thin syrup is made of one, one-half cups water to one cup sugar. Use two-thirds cup sugar, to one-half cup water, for syrup for the precooking, and one-third cup sugar to one cup water for second syrup.

Get the good herb habit

DILL—Since both stocks and seeds have desirable flavor, save the whole plant top. Cut about six inches long and tie in a bundle. Then put the bundle, top first, into a paper bag. Tie it shut and hang it up until dry.

Dill besides being used for pickles is good in beets, sauerkraut and roasted pork, and also it should be used occasionally in gravies, just to see which you like.

CARAWAY—Only the seeds are used here, and should be tied in a bag, and later the seeds shaken loose. The seeds can be stored in a closed can or jar.

Used in baked foods, deserts that is, and cabbage and candies.

MINT—Use fresh as long as possible, then dry the leaves by hanging them top down. When dry remove the leaves and crumble. Then store in a jar. Watch these and don't close up until they are completely dry. It is very easy for them to acquire a moldy flavor.

Use mint for peas and beans, for a different flavor, apple jelly, sauces, and cook a few leaves when fresh with lamb, mutton or pork.

SAGE—Use only the leaves. Also use fresh as long as possible, then dry as mint.

Sage is generally on the pantry shelf for the sole purpose of seasoning the dressings that go with meats, but it is good other places, too. Use it on any of the starchy vegetables, if fresh leaves are still available, just lay them on the hot food and cover with a tight lid. Use on potatoes, rice or squash.

When dried, a pinch can be

added to butter or bacon dripping which you use to season the vegetables.

POPPY SEEDS—Crush the pods in a muslin bag, and then pour out on a cookie tray. Carefully blow out the husks, and store the seeds in a closed jar. Use them on crisp cookies, cakes, and breads. There are many recipes available for using these.

LAVENDER AND ROSEMARY—I have had a great deal of difficulty getting the seeds to sprout. I did obtain a few plants from a friend though. The dried blossoms are used to give fragrance to household linens. Therefore cut the plant and dry in a closed bag, crumble the dried product and put into tiny bags with a loop to catch them over the hangers.

They can be used very sparingly in cakes, either by heating a bit of the shortening to be used with some leaves, and then remove the leaves, or lay a few fresh leaves on the cake rack, and put on the warm cake. A faintly flavored cake will result. The first method is best to flavor fruit, or wedding cake.

PARSLEY—I don't believe this is in the herb class, but it is a useful seasoning. It requires the same treatment as dill for drying, tops down, and then crumble the leaves into a jar. Good for all salads, winter and summer, and to give an interesting flavor to potatoes.

And a word about where to plant herbs. A very small plot is all that is necessary, preferably close to the kitchen door where it is handy when cooking, but most important is to keep it away from the main garden, or seeds will spread.

There's nothing like the Old-fashioned Chelseas you bake yourself!



Home Baking is much easier with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast. There's less fuss, less preparation... and if you follow our recipes carefully, you'll never need to worry "will it work?" It will! And you'll feel so proud!

You'll need

for the dough:

- ½ c. milk
- ¼ c. granulated sugar
- 1 tsp. salt
- ½ c. lukewarm water
- 1 tsp. granulated sugar
- 1 envelope Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast
- 1 egg, well beaten
- 3½ c. (about) once-sifted all-purpose flour
- ¼ c. soft shortening

for the filling and glaze:

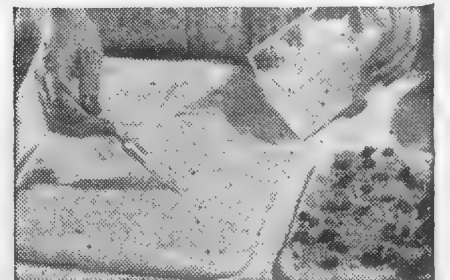
- soft butter or Blue Bonnet Margarine
- ¾ c. lightly-packed brown sugar
- 2 tsp. ground cinnamon
- ½ c. seedless raisins
- ⅔ c. lightly-packed brown sugar

- 1 Scald milk; stir in ¼ c. granulated sugar and salt. Cool to lukewarm.



- 2 Meantime, measure lukewarm water into large bowl and stir in 1 tsp. granulated sugar. Sprinkle with yeast. Let stand 10 mins., then stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture, well-beaten egg, 2 c. of the flour and soft shortening. Beat until smooth and elastic. Work in remaining 1½ c. (about) flour.

- 3 Knead dough until smooth and elastic. Place in greased bowl. Grease top. Cover. Let rise in warm place, free from draft, until doubled in bulk—about 1¼ hrs.



- 4 Punch down dough. Knead until smooth. Halve dough and roll each half into a 9" square. Brush with soft butter or margarine. Combine ¾ c. brown sugar, cinnamon and seedless raisins; sprinkle over dough. Roll up jelly-roll fashion and cut each roll into 6 slices.



- 5 Melt 1 tbsp. butter or margarine in each of 2 loaf pans, brush sides of pans with fat and sprinkle ¼ c. brown sugar in each pan. Place 6 rolls—cut sides up—in each pan. Grease tops. Cover. Let rise until doubled in bulk—about ½ hr. Bake in moderately hot oven, 375°, about ½ hr. Makes 12 fragrant, delicious Chelsea buns, that will be snapped up by the family in no time.



Freezer and fridge tips

SINCE the arrival of the deep freeze as standard kitchen or household equipment canning has taken a smaller place in the chores at harvest time. However, some people have the idea that freezer foods will keep indefinitely. Following is a list, put out by a manufacturer, of the limit of storage time for usual foods stored there.

★★Foods which keep the longest period of time, ten to twelve months, fruits, vegetables, eggs and beef.

★★In the eight- to ten-month class is lamb and mutton with chickens and turkeys, and game birds just slightly less at six to eight months. Also in this group is the lean fish.

★★Fatty fish, such as salmon and whitefish, spiced meats — pork, like sausage, bacon, etc., not more than four months to six.

★★Dairy products should also be used in four months.

★★Baked products, two months for most and casseroles and left-overs for less than that. Not more than a month.

★★Anyone who owns a deep freeze will, of course, obtain a good list with it.

★★The refrigerator: — Warm weather usually means that the frig. is full to the brim, and extra care must be taken to keep foods at their best. The following suggestions may help:

Pickles sometimes get a scum of mold on the top of the jar, especially dills and beet pickles. Shake the jar well each day to prevent this.

Citrus fruits keep best in the frig. if they are put in a covered jar or container with a tight lid.

Cookies and cake kept in the frig. in a closed container should also have an apple or orange in the can for added freshness and flavor if the product contains fruit — raisins, etc.

Ice cream if placed in the cube tray open sometimes has a disappointing flavor. Fat absorbs smells most readily, therefore it is wise to put foil tightly over the cube tray to prevent the ice cream from taking on any other flavors that make it seem stale.

Wash frig. occasionally with soda water. If any trace of food odor remains, follow with a wash of vinegar solution. Every trace will be gone.



REMEMBER THEY ARE PALS!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

When you go into your young son's room, and find his pooch sleeping beside him, try and remember what a great deal of protection the dog is, and what pals the lad and dog are, before you scold!

Boys like nothing better than to have their pet in the room with them and this is natural, particularly in homes where the dog has been a part of the household ever since the boy can remember. In some homes this pet dog will follow his master from room to room, being happy only when at his side. And if he is shut out of the boy's room at night he will feel rejected and unhappy. Some parents solve this difficulty by putting a box or a blanket in the lad's room for the dog to sleep on and then he won't get on the bed with the young lad, except when it is time to waken him in the morning — an act most dogs like to perform.

Glazed fruits for holiday treats

IF you like glazed fruits for the Thanksgiving or winter holiday foods, it must be prepared now. Fruits which can be successfully glazed are plums, peaches, pears and oranges, lemons, pineapple, grapefruit, citron, and marrow. Though season for cherry canning is long past, if you have done some in jars they can be opened and drained of their juice and glazed as other fruit.

Select fruit which is very hard, and in the case of peaches, pears and plums, a little green is best.

Just follow these steps:

Wash and pit. Slice citrus fruits. Leave pulpy fruits in halves. Citron and marrows are cubed, after peeling. Use a shallow pan of heavy material to prevent burning on the bottom. Shake the fruit so only a small amount of water remains on it. It will be enough to melt the sugar.

For one pound of fruit sprinkle one cup of sugar, put on a good tight lid and let simmer slowly. Keep adding sugar as the syrup is absorbed until transparent. Lay out on waxed paper and sprinkle with sugar when nearly dry.

For citrus fruits cook the fruit first until transparent. Also cook marrow cubes and pineapple. Use also any favorite flavoring in the marrow as they have very little taste of their own.

When doing cherries it is necessary to add red color as they

fade out during cooking. Add almond extract.

To save close watching of the cooking fruit, drop in to the pot a few glass marbles. They will absorb some of the heat and prevent quick scorching. Be sure to let them cool before washing them off.

It's blanket washing season. To restore a shrunken blanket, soak in water at 98 degrees, or about body temperature, for ten minutes. Then two people can slowly stretch it back to shape. If it's possible to use curtain stretchers, this is an even better method.

Moths attack only in darkness, a day on the clothes line in sunlight might save your clothes if they have been exposed to moths. Use crystals for destroying moths through summer and fall months to be safe.

Our readers ask

Mrs. M. M., Peace River, Alta. —Some months ago I mentioned that I wished I knew more ways to serve game meats, particularly cold cuts. A reader has also expressed a similar wish, saying she hopes they can be printed when hunting season does arrive. I have obtained a couple more which I think will be appearing on these pages, but I would certainly welcome many more, both for game birds, small game and big.



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Blue Bonnet
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3 lb. PACK

Each delicious pound is individually wrapped. Color one pound at a time — the unused pounds stay fresh, free from ice-box odors, perfectly protected until you need them.

IN this country the milk bottle is still used to a great extent, although the handier and safer paper container was patented in 1906.

PLANT scientists at Bozeman, Montana, U.S.A., say that only four Canada thistle shoots in 16 square feet will reduce wheat yields 30%, and where there is an infestation of 50 shoots in the same area the yield is reduced 60%.

THE University of Minnesota declares that in tests made on soybeans, \$4.00 worth of phosphate fertilizer resulted in a net increase of \$12.00 per acre profit.

UNITED STATES farm boys and girls under 19 working during their holidays or spare time on the farm can now be paid up to \$600.00 a year as legitimate wages by their parents and still be unaffected as dependents to their parents for income tax purposes.

AMERICAN farmers think that the handwriting is on the wall — that unless something drastic is soon done about farm surpluses their whole system of price supports may be junked.

CANADA produces more than three times as much news print as does the United States.

SAFFLOWER production will continue to be confined to the southern parts of the prairie provinces until an earlier maturing variety is developed.

THE first compulsory pasteurization act on this continent was passed in Chicago in 1908, and applied to all milk except that from tuberculin-tested cows.

POULTRY manure is rich in nitrogen, one ton of it containing from 100 to 125 pounds of the chemical.

ANIMALS here are being given tranquilizers for different purposes, but calves bought in Wales to be reared at new homes of any distance are given a bottle of stout before they start the journey.

IN the first three months of this year 101 British Aberdeen cattle were sold for export: 65 going to the U.S.; 23 to Argentina, and 11 to Canada.

EXPERIMENTS are taking place in England to see if a lot of water can be applied to land in a short time in the form of a heavy mist. The idea is to prevent damage to soil structure and erosion.

THE bunny may be cute, but he is not so regarded where he becomes a real pest. In Wales and England there are 135 rabbit eradication societies, and there are more than 100 in the process of formation.

CANADA has again exported horses for police use in the British West Indies; 10 going to Trinidad and two special black horses shipped to the Barbados' Police Commissioner. The cost of grain and hay which must be imported makes horse breeding on these islands out of the question.

MAY, not normally the driest season of the year, was nevertheless a month in which Canada lost some 84,000 acres of rich forest growth to fire. There were a total of 1,148 forest fires across the country in that month. This is still better than 1958 when 1,609 fires destroyed 458,000 acres of forest, but it is nevertheless nothing to make us proud.

... Pellets ...

A NEW product called "potato flakes" may soon appear on the general market. It is already used in large quantities in institutions and is proving a real labor-saver. You simply add the flakes to boiling water and cold milk and a quick stir results in fluffy, mashed potatoes.

A LONG-ESTABLISHED machinery firm in Calgary is changing its name. As the result of an amalgamation, the Robinson Machine and Supply Co. has changed its name to Robinson-Nodwell Mfg. Ltd. It will continue to make and sell its "Robin" line of farm equipment.

AN international anti-locust aircraft unit may soon come into being. FAO reports that 171 aircraft plus four helicopters were used in 23 different countries during 1958 to battle desert locusts, and experts state that closer co-ordination of all aircraft would form a more useful strategic reserve to battle the insects.

ONE out of every 25 Manitoba cows was bred artificially during 1958, which is a 76% increase over the 1957 total. The increase is largely due to increased availability of service from the six new artificial insemination units established in the province last year. There are now 17 units in Manitoba.

ONE of Canada's largest print shops, the Federal Government Printing Bureau, employed 1,670 workers in 1958.

AT the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition creamery butter competitions, The Vita Co-operative Creamery was awarded the Western Canada Championship for the highest scoring butter. There were forty-five entries from Alberta and Manitoba.

WINNIPEG has received a live gift from Edmonton. A northern Canada female lynx was shipped by CNR from the Alberta game farms near Edmonton to help stock the big cat enclosure at the Assiniboine Zoo. Its present weight is 50 pounds, but it will become the mate for the male lynx already there. The Assiniboine Zoo has long-range plans to stock all native animals of Canada.

THE towns of Rock Island, Quebec, and Derby Line, Vermont, share a public library that straddles the International Boundary.

PERSONS in Saskatchewan may be reimbursed for livestock killed by hunters. Details may be obtained from the provincial department of natural resources.

DAIRY experts state that barn flies can result in up to 20% less milk production.

SUNFLOWER seed (hulled) has a much higher feed value than oats and even unhulled it is higher.

IT may not seem so, but safety specialists say that a tractor driver on the highway is much more vulnerable when hit by a car than the car driver. They urge farmers to not count on the weight of their machine and to use lights and reflectors if out at night.

STOCKS of pork on hand in Stabilization Board hands as of the present time, according to their

records, amount to some 70,000,000 pounds, frozen, and some 8,000,000 pounds canned. Some of the frozen stocks are being converted to cans to facilitate better storage and merchandizing.

AN annual booklet of concise and up-to-date facts about Manitoba is now available upon request from the Tourist Information Service, Winnipeg.

THE sugar beet webworm, cutworms, the sweet clover weevil and the sunflower beetle are again plaguing Manitoba farmers and gardeners, reports the provincial entomologist.

THE difference between a plush green lawn and a lush weed bed may be a few ounces of 24-D.

OVER 1.3 million trees were planted in Manitoba this spring under the joint federal-provincial field shelterbelt policy.

A GROWING interest in tree farming is noted among residents of Saskatchewan's forest fringe areas.

CHICKEN cannibalism is sometimes blamed on a shortage of salt in the diet. Increasing salt content of the ration to 3 per cent for one week may be tried as a cannibalism cure.

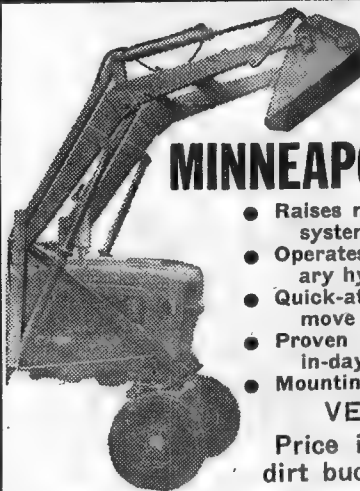
EUROPEAN experts estimate that the potato bug causes a loss to that continent of about 1,750,000 tons of food annually.

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Fun page figures

Dear Sir:—

I was interested in your arithmetic on page two of the July issue (the fun page). So I am enclosing another one that you might be interested in.

Take 142857 and multiply by 2; you get 285714, exactly the same numbers but in different places. And you can also multiply the first number by 3 or 4 or 5 or 6 and you always get the same numbers making up the answer. And multiply the first number by 77 and the answer will be all 9's.

Yours truly,
Wm. E. Metcalfe,
Mantario, Sask.

Sask. vs. B.C.

Dear Sir:—

I read your column "Our Readers Think" and some are really going after Mr. Primrose. But W. Wraight, of North Surrey, B.C. takes the cake. He has gone to some trouble to get some figures on the Sask. government. If I thought it worth while I could tell him where to get the facts and figures, but when anyone gets roiled up as he has on barking up the wrong tree I am afraid it is useless.



I will say one thing though to Mr. Wraight. If we here in Sask. had B.C.'s climate and our government there would be no one on the West Coast. So let him enjoy himself in B.C. and forget about knocking Sask. who are less fortunate in climatic conditions but are satisfied with our government.

Yours truly,
E. D. Dunn,
Govan, Sask.

Algae poisoning

Dear Sir:—

I would like to get the opinions of other farmers about a question that is bothering me. Last week through no fault of my own I had fourteen head of Hereford cattle die as the result of algae poisoning in a lake around which my pasture is situated. The rest of my cows would probably also have died if it had not been for the prompt action of Dr. D. W. MacDonald,

a Lacombe veterinarian, who treated the other very sick animals who have so far survived, although they lost an awful lot of weight and have now no milk for their calves.

I found out that the Department of Agriculture gives no assistance in cases of this kind as this is not considered like Foot and Mouth Disease. This algae disease is rare but is so terrible when it does happen. I am an old veteran of both wars on a V.L.A. farm and this is a severe blow to me. Any one may lose one or two head but to have so many die at once is about the last straw.

Yours truly,
A.H.,
Alix, Alta.

A porcupine point

Dear Sir:—

The Porcupine has 20,000 bad points, by D. R. Dean, also your footnote re protection by law.

Why in the name of everything round and substantial, when you want to publish articles about Porcupines — or any wild animal or bird — don't you try to find someone who knows his animals and other facts related to it.

Of course D. R. Dean was correct in essence, but what he doesn't know about a Porcupine would fill a fairly big book, as well let me point out Porcupines have never been protected in Alberta or any other province to my knowledge. It is an unwritten law not to kill a Porky unless wanted for food...

Yours truly,
H. W. Woodford,
Priddis, Alta.

(Mr. Dean's article was meant for those who aren't interested in reading a whole book devoted entirely to the Porcupine, and as Mr. Woodford says, it is correct in essence. Mr. Woodford is also right in saying that porcupines are not protected by written law in Alberta. There is a big difference between written and unwritten law. Actually, in some areas, bounties have even been placed on the little animal when he became a pest.—Editor.)

Almighty Voice

Dear Sir:—

... (One account states) that Almighty Voice had a wife who was not very well so he wanted to butcher one of his own steers which was given him by the government. He asked the agent several times and was rebuffed.

My sympathy goes wholeheartedly to those Indians who had to suffer so much since the buffalo disappeared. What we should do is to put ourselves in their place and then estimate

what our behaviour would likely be.

One other thing in your article does not come real clear to me. I know Indians from A to Z and also half breeds. Why did Almighty Voice, knowing that he was being hunted, use a gun to shoot a prairie chicken? Even a small Indian boy can snare a partridge or prairie chicken; can read signs like you or I a book; so it isn't real Indian-like to do what he did. Facts are facts but it just does not measure up to what an Indian would ordinarily do.

I believe that Almighty Voice would have made a good friend. I believe the Mountie should have obeyed him and halted, in order to prevent tragedy, even though he didn't get his man. History might have been different. Your stories are read with great interest.

Yours truly,
Lester Story,
Glendon, Alta.

Vanishing eagle

Dear Sir:—

Read the "Vanishing Eagle" in the June issue and a wonderful article it is. I heartily agree with Wood. They should be protected and anyone who should kill one, should receive a penalty. Their destruction would upset the balance of nature completely. Why should they be destroyed anyway?

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REMEMBER TO STOP THE POWER before you touch or tinker.

Their good deeds far outweigh their bad ones. After all, some people are the same way.

Although there are few eagles around here, I've seen quite a few. One I'll never forget. I had set a trap for a mink last fall, along a lake shore. Next morning as I approached it, a bird with a wingspread of six feet, arose. It alighted on a tree not far away. I could have shot it, but didn't. As I looked in the trap, what do you think I found? All that was left was some mink fur and one foot in the trap.

Yours truly,
Vic Wilchynski,
Yellow Creek, Sask.

Killing the goose

Dear Sir:—

Regarding your July editorial "We Are Killing the Goose". I think it smells! I am not connected with a union of any kind nor am I employed by any one connected with the auto industry in any way. I did however purchase a new car and paid much more than a car is worth.

Although wages contribute to this high cost to an extent, no editorial in any newspaper or magazine will make me believe that the workers are entirely at fault.

Your editorials failed to point to the tremendous profits made by the companies, and in all fairness, you should have

done this. In the past your editorials have repeatedly been one-sided. I enjoy your paper very much but would appreciate the whole truth at all times.

Yours truly,
Ed. Schindler,
Regina, Sask.

(Our comments are not antagonistic to the individual laborer any more than to the individual farmer, except to the extent that these individuals permit professional organizers and agitators to lead them down the garden path. Labor and farm organizations can do and have done, a great deal of good, but they were designed to carry out the will of individual members, not just to harness the individuals to give great power to the few schemers to carry out their own ends. Labor unions with their closed shops and compulsory check-offs often have monopoly power. The U.S. Congress recently stepped in to pass a law to check irresponsible labor leaders and to insure that the leaders are the servants of the workers and not their masters.

Railing against profits has always been a tool of common agitators. By the use of innuendo, half truths and blanket statements the seeds of discontent are sown and individuals are put in a harness that enables organizers to attack the firms that make the jobs possible.—Editor.)

Dear Sir:—

May I commend you for your editorial in the July issue entitled "Demand Responsibility—we are killing the goose."

There is no doubt but the original intentions of the labor unions were quite right for they had grievances to remedy, but now that they have the power in their hands, they are no better than that which they themselves rebelled against. If they persist in such tactics it will ruin the economy of us all.

Your editorials are good. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
A Bluffton, Alta. reader.

Comparison of legume grazing

FOR the past three years research men at Lacombe have compared productivity and carrying capacity of brome, creeping red fescue, and brome-alfalfa pastures. During that time, the brome-alfalfa mixture produced more dry matter, more pounds of beef per acre, and gave greater total gains than either brome or fescue.

Stands rotationally grazed by yearling Hereford steers showed that on a yearly basis, the mixture produced 239 pounds, brome 213 pounds and creeping red fescue 208 pounds of beef per acre, Mr. Doran reports. Average daily gains of the steers on these pastures were 2.37, 2.15 and 1.98 pounds respectively.

To date, creeping red fescue has carried four per cent more animals than the brome-alfalfa mixture and six per cent more than the straight brome. This has, however, been offset by lower daily gains indicating that perhaps fescue is less palatable than the other two pastures.

Control of flies essential

"DURING warm weather the blood sucking stable fly, the biting and sucking horn fly and black fly, all attack dairy herds viciously," D. A. Ewart, Saskatchewan department of agriculture says, "and unless effective control measures are adopted, milk production will be greatly reduced."

There are two major approaches to fly control in dairy cattle that must be used together for effective results: destruction of breeding places, and use of insecticides.

Mr. Ewart warned that methoxychlor was the only safe chemical to use on dairy cattle: "This chemical is not absorbed by the body and won't contaminate butterfat."

Dairy cattle should be sprayed with methoxychlor each three weeks during the fly season, and the inside of the barn treated two or three times. Precautions should be taken so the spray does not contact water troughs, feed bins and mangers. Follow the manufacturer's instructions.

All breeding places such as manure, garbage, barn sewage, and decaying organic matter should be removed, destroyed, or protected from flies. Old straw in feed alleys should be cleaned away, all litter removed, and the floor washed down with water.

Sweeter sweet clover

PLANT breeders have been trying for years to eliminate a certain objectionable feature in sweet clover; namely, coumarin — the compound responsible for the bitter taste in the sweet clover.

Aside from changing the flavour of other crops with which it may be mixed, the coumarin under certain conditions may produce a transformation that hinders blood clotting in the livestock that eat it.

Breeding work started back in 1946 has resulted so far in the licensing of a variety of clover called Cumino which is practically free of coumarin. Seed of this variety is still scarce but the supply is being increased rapidly.



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MULTIPLE ribbed style sheets for both roofing and siding. 39 disposable lengths from 6 ft. to 24 ft. cover 32 inches wide. Send roof measurements for free estimate and illustrated folder giving full information. Samples on request. Also flat rolled aluminum and galvanized in coils. Also clap-board siding aluminum and galvanized. **ANT. CONNEVILLE MANUFACTURING, CHARENTE P., QUE., CANADA.**

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BAILING TWINE AS LOW AS \$6.90. Binder Twine, \$8.75. Write for Prices and Details. All Fully Guaranteed. Bethel-Rennie, 735 Wall, Winnipeg.

BAILING WIRE TO FIT ALL BALERS. \$12.25 100 lbs. Specify make baler. Bale Ties, 250 bundle, \$6.25. Barbed Wire, 75-lb., 80-rod spool, \$10.45. All guaranteed. Bethel-Rennie, 735 Wall, Winnipeg.

HOMESTEADS

CANADIAN HOMESTEADS; FILE AGE 18; CROWN LAND, 50c ACRE UP. For information send \$1 to Frontier Surveys, Box 246, Vanderhoof, B.C.

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LIVESTOCK

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AUTHORS INVITED SUBMIT MSS., all types (including Poems) for book publication. Reasonable terms. Stockwell Ltd., Ilfracombe, England. (Estd. 1898.)

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PEARL	GAS	ERN	BAD ELIAS
TENSE	ENTER	ELIDE	RAILS
DOES	STAGS	SIDES	STEM

Cannibalism

CANNIBALISM may start at any age in poultry and is more prevalent in the light breeds. It may range in severity from a little harmless feather pulling and toe picking to the more serious head, wing, tail and vent picking. The latter often leads to disembowelment.

Pine tar or a commercial "stop pick" compound smeared on the backs and wings of the birds, including those that are bleeding, will at least temporarily discourage this vice. Beak guards and debeaking stop cannibalism but are only recommended as a last resort.

Clean grain bins pay

CLEAN up grain bins now and prevent recurrence of grain insects, advise provincial entomologists.

Bins should be thoroughly swept to remove all grain from cracks and crevices. Sweepings should be buried. Bins should then be sprayed with five percent methoxychlor, one percent lindane, three percent malathion or two percent synergized pyrethrum. At least one gallon of spray mixture should be applied per 1,000 square feet. Spray at least two weeks before any grain is stored.

Protectant dusts containing pyrene or malathion should be added to all low quality or damp grain at the rate of one pound per ten bushels.

"Pigwam"

AN English woman, Joan Rutter, Surrey, has designed her own pig farrowing hut. It is an octagonal pyramid with the walls going up from the floor at a 45 degree angle. The young pigs can take refuge in the corner angle at the floor where the sow, because of her bulk, cannot lie. The base of this hut is 10 or 11 feet in diameter and the height just over 5 feet. There is no post so the floor area is unobstructed. Straw litter is spread on the bare floor, and Miss Rutter says that four sows of widely different size, age and temperament have already farrowed in the hut without the loss of a single piglet.

More British wool on the market

MORE wool was produced in the British Isles last year than in any year for the last quarter of a century. Average fleece weights were heavier, and the national sheep flock, at over 26,000,000 was the largest since the Second World War. Wool is British farming's biggest direct foreign currency earner, with a total figure of more than £8,000,000 a year.

New blood for Texas

THE famous King Ranch of Texas is getting some new blood. The first naturally polled Lincoln Red cattle to be exported from Britain are heading for Texas for breeding experiments with the King Ranch's Santa Gertrudis breed. The stronghold of the Lincoln Red breed is Lincolnshire, as its name implies; but they are also highly valued throughout the whole of eastern England.

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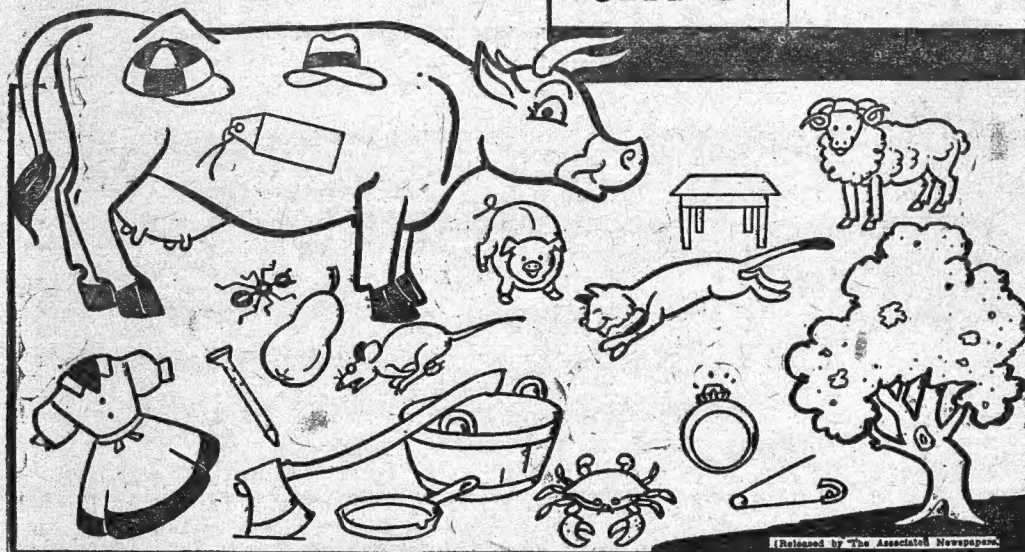
by A.W. NUGENT
The WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

IDENTIFY THESE TWENTY PICTURES. PRINT IN THEIR NAMES, ONE LETTER OVER EACH DASH, TO MAKE THE COMBINED LETTERS SPELL TWENTY WORDS.

"GOW" WILL COMPLETE THE WORD "SCOWL" (NO. 1) TO GIVE YOU A START.

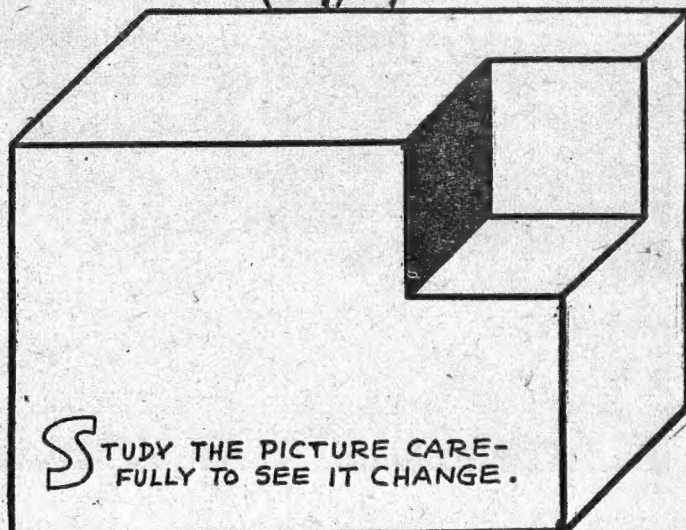
1 S C O W L	11 S _ _ _ T E R
2 C _ _ _ _	12 S _ _ _ T
3 S _ _ _ _	13 C _ _ _ T E R
4 S _ _ _ _	14 T _ _ _ I
5 S _ _ _ _	15 S _ _ _ O T
6 S _ _ _ _	16 S _ _ _ B L E
7 E S _ _ _	17 A D _ _ _ E D
8 C _ _ _ _	18 S _ _ _ S
9 C _ _ _ _	19 S _ _ _ M A N
10 S _ _ _ I E L	20 A P _ _ _ E D



1 SCOWL 2 CRAMP 3 STUBS 4 OPINE 5 STAGE 6 IRATE 7 ESCAPE 8 CANTO 9 CRINGE 10 SPANIEL 11 SCATTER 12 STREET 13 CHATTER 14 TAXI 15 SPIGOT 16 SCRABBLE 17 ADDRESS 18 SNAILS 19 STABLEMAN 20 APPEARED

Presto Changeo!!

- 1 FIRST YOU MAY SEE A SMALL BLOCK IN A CORNER TOUCHING THE CEILING.
- 2 NOW LOOK FOR A SQUARE CORNER CUT OUT OF A LARGE BLOCK.
- 3 NEXT YOU MAY FIND A SMALL BLOCK IN FRONT OF A LARGE BLOCK.



STUDY THE PICTURE CAREFULLY TO SEE IT CHANGE.



8-24-58

DIVIDE

THIS NUMBER BY 5 TO SEE THE SURPRISE ANSWER.

617,283,945



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A.W. NUGENT

ONE HAS SEVEN APPLES AND THE OTHER HAS FIVE.



AT NIGHT THEY BECOME ROOSTERS.

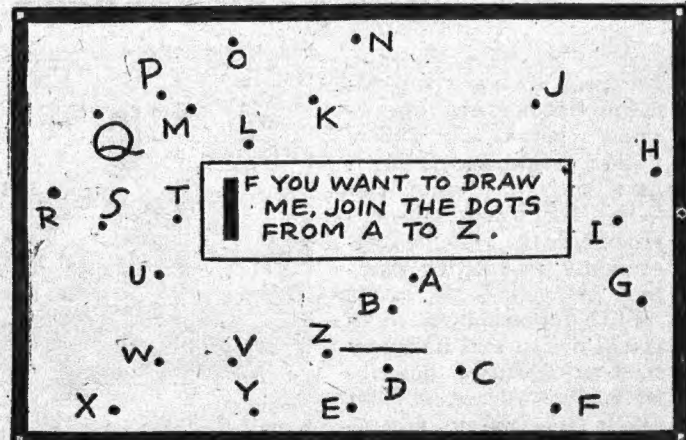


A TOWEL

IN WHAT SEASON OF THE YEAR DOES A LAZY PERSON LIKE TO READ A BOOK?



AUTUMN - IT TURNS THE LEAVES.



Designed Especially for Grain Growers . . .

Modern **JOHN DEERE** "Horizon Busters" with Diesel Engines



Till up to 100 acres a day with an "830" Diesel and a 20-foot John Deere 1200 Series Surflex Tiller.

Each year more and more large-acreage grain growers switch to modern, big-capacity John Deere Diesel Tractor Power to help chop their big jobs down to size. This year's swing is to the 5-plow "730" Diesel Standard and the more powerful 6-plow "830" Diesel.

These economical work champions offer 58 and 75 belt horsepower, respectively. Here's dependable power to keep your job moving smoothly on schedule with a minimum of profit-robbing down time. You'll think in terms of bigger, more efficient equipment . . . of larger acreages put to cropland . . . of greater daily work output per operator. The "730" and "830" Diesels hold the fuel-

economy records for their respective power classes. Each features a modern, efficient engine that is ruggedly built to withstand abuse; to provide a long life of service and to slash repair costs to a minimum. Both of these money-making Diesels offer the modern features (at the right) that spell out easier, more enjoyable farming.

More Profit for You

In short, you'll put your grain operations on a more productive, more profitable basis with one of these big-capacity John Deere Diesels that "bust the horizons." Ask your John Deere dealer today to demonstrate one on your farm.

**The 4-plow "630" Standard
handles medium-acreage power requirements
with peak gasoline economy**

For peak economy on medium-sized grain operations, choose the 4-plow "630" Standard, shown here with a 12-foot 900 Series Tool Carrier. Its engine holds the all-time fuel-economy record for gasoline. Ask your dealer about its 48 belt horsepower, functional design and its many modern features, described above. Also ask him about the many advantages of the John Deere Credit Plan.



Look at all these features

• **ADVANCED POWER STEERING** saves your muscle every minute you're at the wheel; lets you steer easily in all field conditions.

• **CUSTOM POWR-TROL** offers one or two remote cylinders for precision, finger-tip hydraulic control of single or double hookups of drawn equipment.

• **UNIVERSAL 3-POINT HITCH** of the "630" and "730" lets you "pick up and go" on more farm jobs; features exclusive Load-and-Depth Control for more uniform tillage.

• **INDEPENDENT PTO** enables you to handle power-driven equipment with greater efficiency in heavy crops; speeds up every PTO job.

• **FLOAT-RIDE SEAT** absorbs shocks and bumps and offers a gentle, floating ride in all field conditions. It's fully adjustable to your weight and leg length.

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